The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XV. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1904. NO. 50

LOCAL NOTES.

—March came in like a very wet lamb.

—Prime clover seed, $7 per bushel at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

—Large supply of nut, pea and cannel coal. Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

—Saint and sinner stood—and fell—on slippery places Sunday and Monday.

—Leave your orders for choice clover and timothy seed. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Sallie M. McNitt has been appointed postmaster at Patterson, Juniata county.

—A full line of men's, women's and children's underwear at Wright & Dell's.

—Mrs. Maud Riling, of Altoona, is visiting among friends and relatives in Mapleton.

—Wanted—200 bushels potatoes; 90 cents per bushel in trade. Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

—Miss Dora Parker, of Kipple, was the guest of friends in Mapleton a portion of the past week.

—The spring term of the Rockhill normal and select school will open Monday, April 18th.

—Benjamin O'Connor was critically ill Sunday night and Monday but is again able to be about.

—The Everett furnace, which had been banked since early in December, has resumed operations.

—Prof. Ira W. Swope, of Mount Union, spent Sunday in Mapleton as the guest of T. M. Wood's family.

—H. D. Tate, Esq., of Bedford, was a guest of Frank O'Connor's family Saturday night and Sunday.

—A large number of families in Mapleton will exchange places of residence during the present month.

—Miss Elizabeth Edelblute, of Huntingdon, was the guest of her friend, Miss Laura M. Edgein, over Sunday.

—A literary entertainment under the auspices of the public schools will be held in the old M. E. church next Friday evening.

—The fire company at Mount Union netted $28 from their fair and festival held in Odd Fellows hall last Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

—Samuel W. McDonald, who has charge of the lamps and signals at BP tower, has been of duty for several days suffering from a severe cold.

—Frank Anspach, of Millerstown, spent last Wednesday night with his many friends in Mapleton. Mr. Anspach was formerly operator at the BP tower.

—Among our callers during the past week were our friends, M. E. Dell, of Cass township, and Daniel Mansbarger and E. Miles Smith, of Union township.

—The Huntingdon *Journal* has been leased by W. W. Chisolm to H. E. Kirk and J. H. Hefright who took charge last week. Mr. Kirk will be the *Journal's* new editor.

—Mrs. George A. Hickes and daughter, of Coalmont, were guests of W. F. and John G. Gillam's families on Sunday. Miss Hickes is a student of the Juniata college, Huntingdon.

—A movement has been started by the twenty-eight Sons of America camps of Montgomery county to place a memorial window in the Washington Memorial chapel at Valley Forge.

—Miss Ethel Wood is agent for Frank H. Battle, the seed grower, and is booking orders for flower and garden seeds for spring delivery. Place your order with her and receive good seeds.

—L. R. Wagner and his friend, Mr. Cohenour, employed as trainmen on the West Penn division of the Pennsylvania railroad, spent several days last week with Mr. Wagner's parents in Mapleton.

—Ambrose A. Bratton, of Ryde, who is boarding with A. Brumbaugh's family, was taken suddenly ill last Friday night with inflammation of the bowels. His condition is somewhat improved at this writing.

—John E. Bitting, of Sandy Hill, Perry county, has been lodged in the jail at New Bloomfield to serve out a sentence of twenty-five days in lieu of the payment of a fine of $25 for shooting a wild turkey out of season.

—The unprecedented severe weather of the present winter is driving the non-hibernating animals from the mountains to the settlements in this section. Martin McCartney, a farmer living in the Allegheny foot hills west of Altoona Saturday saw a herd of six deer in one of his fields, almost starved and digging dried grass from beneath the snow.

—Elmer K. Roop, who has been city editor of the Altoona *Times* for the past three years, has severed his connection with that paper and gone to Johnstown where he will be employed on the *Journal* of the Flood city.

—Four new crews have been added to the running force of the freight department of the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad. Two were put on the Altoona side and two on the Harrisburg side of the division.

—The private car used by President Lincoln during the civil war, and which carried his body to Springfield for burial, has been loaned to the St. Louis exposition for exhibition in the Lincoln museum by the Union Pacific railroad.

—Williamsburg, Blair county, experienced her first railroad wreck Monday morning at 4 o'clock when an engine and nine cars were wrecked just west of the station. The wreck was caused by the breaking of a wheel on the engine. The engine ran for more than a mile with the broken wheel before the wreck occurred.

—Cards were received last week by family friends of the bride announcing the marriage of Miss Helen Benscoter, daughter of Rev. C. L. Benscoter, of Huntingdon, formerly pastor of the Mapleton M. E. church, and Dr. John H. Vastine, of Shamokin, which event was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents Tuesday evening, February 23d.

—Four pallbearers who were to assist in bearing the remains of Mrs. Daisy Rowles, a young Altoona woman, made their appearance at the funeral yesterday morning apparently in a state of intoxication. The officiating clergyman, the Rev. J. K. Lloyd, a Methodist minister and chaplain of the Fifth Regiment, National Guard, was so incensed that he summarily dismissed them and himself assisted in carrying the casket.

—Nora Wilson Ryder, wife of Clark Ryder, died at her home in Denver, Colorado, Tuesday of last week after an illness of but two days. The remains were brought to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Wilson, in Orbisonia Saturday morning and interred in the Orbisonia cemetery at 2 p. m. the same day. Mrs. Ryder was a devout Christian lady whose death will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

—Last Friday evening a social was held in the old M. E. church by the Epworth League. About one hundred persons were present. An address of welcome was delivered by Rev. J. H. Ake and recitations were given by Miss Olive Morgan, Miss Myrtle Wright and Mrs. E. C. Rex, after which refreshments were served by the League. The remainder of the evening was spent in social intercourse and music. It was a very enjoyable occasion.

—David Miller, a farmer living near Mercersburg, Franklin county, committed suicide by hanging Saturday morning. Saturday morning he made his way to the barn with his two sons and told them to wait while he went up to the second floor. For half an hour the boys romped through the stable and then found their father hanging from a rafter as they ascended a flight of stairs. He was 47 years old, was the father of seven children and had been almost helpless from paralysis since last summer.

—State Game Warden Harry Hummelsbaugh returned Saturday evening on the Pennsylvania railroad from Cameron county with a party of five hunters who are charged with having hunted deer with dogs. The victims were F. B. Burke, G. D. Kelley, J. F. Wolf, O. S. Bailey and William Schulty. They were taken before 'Squire Barclay where they gave bail for a hearing on Thursday, March 10. There are nine more violators to be arrested who live in Chester, Philadelphia and Pittsburg.—Clearfield *Public Spirit.*

—Lady Acme, a cow, has been on exhibition at West Chester this week, said to be the largest in the world. The cow is all that is claimed for her, and many men who have dealt in cattle say she is the largest they have ever seen. Last October Lady Acme tipped the scales at 3,450 pounds. The animal measures 10 feet 4 inches from head to tail, and 13 feet 9 inches in girth. The circumference of the neck is 3 feet 5 inches. Lady Acme is seven years old and was raised in Kansas. E. Tyner, for a Chicago firm, has the management. The cow has given birth to seven calves, which were twins, triplets and twins. Five of them were raised, but they did not grow to any great size.—Delaware County *American.*

—Miss Ethel Henderson, daughter of James W. Henderson, of Mapleton, who lives with her grandparents in Allegheny, is critically ill with diphtheria. The young lady has been having a serious time for some months. Last fall she contracted small pox and had just recovered from this when she was afflicted with typhoid fever. She recovered from the fever but was left in an enfeebled condition when she was attacked with diphtheria. A letter Monday to Mr. Henderson says her condition is slightly improved.

—The Mystic Circle of the Mapleton M. E. church will hold a box social in the old church Saturday evening, March 12, 1904. Each lady member, or friend of the church, is expected to furnish a box containing a lunch for two and the name of the lady. During the evening the boxes will be auctioned off to the gentlemen. The purchaser having ascertained the name of the lady will invite her to eat the lunch with him. Ice cream and cake will be sold. Proceeds for the benefit of the new church fund. The patronage of the community is respectfully solicited.

—Tuesday evening of last week a party of twenty-three young girl friends of Miss Lena Hughes assembled at her home on Glendower way to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the young lady's birth. The party had been arranged by Mrs. Hughes and all knowledge of it was kept from her daughter till the guests had arrived. She accepted her surprise gracefully and made her guests feel at ease during the evening which was spent in an enjoyable manner. Refreshments were served and a number of beautiful presents received. Miss Hughes' music teacher, Mrs. Noble, furnished the music which added much to the enjoyment of the party.

—Rev. B. J. Hummel, of the United Brethren church, began this week with a record breaking ministerial experience. He attended Sunday school and preached in the Bellwood church Sunday morning. At 2 p. m. he conducted funeral services at the home of the late Mrs. Mary J. Beers. From there he went to the home of the late Mrs. Catharine Foy, where he held funeral services at 3 p. m. and later read the burial services at Logan Valley cemetry. In the evening he conducted a revival meeting at Greenwood, and on Monday morning at 8 o'clock accompanied the friends of Mrs. Beers to Glasgow, where he held funeral service.—Bellwood correspondent to Tuesday's *Altoona Tribune.* Rev. Hummel was a former pastor of the Mapleton U. B. church and is a faithful Christian worker.

More Riots.

Disturbances of strikers are not nearly as grave as an individual disorder of the system. Overwork, loss of sleep, nervous tension will be followed by utter collapse, unless a reliable remedy is immediately employed. There's nothing so efficient to cure disorders of the Liver or Kidneys as Electric Bitters. It's a wonderful tonic, and effective nervine and the greatest all around medicine for run down systems, It dispels Nervousness, Rheumatism and Neuralgia and expels Malaria germs. Only 50c, and satisfaction guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Three from the Huntingdon Globe.

While in Philadelphia a week ago, whither he had gone to purchase a car load of horses, Dr. Sherman Rodgers, of this place, got into a wreck and was slightly injured in the back. Three of the horses were also hurt, but they will recover without any serious blemishes.

* * *

"Tobe" Lindsay, residing with his mother at Stone Creek, while suffering from temporary aberration of mind a few days ago, wandered aimlessly through Henderson township while only partly clad, and is now seriously ill. He had no shoes and stockings on and he froze his feet terribly. They are said to be black to the ankles and the soles cut and chapped to the bone.

* * *

Ex-Sheriff Rumberger, who alleges that he was forcibly ejected from the railroad station in this place by a company officer on Sunday evening, January 10, for smoking, sued the company for damages. The matter was referred to three arbitrators, Messrs. W. V. Stewart, John W. Hamer and James I. Norris, who heard the evidence on Tuesday, and made an award of $700 in favor of the plaintiff.

A Working Man's Opinion.

From The Huntingdon Globe.

EDITOR GLOBE:—As a subscriber to your paper, as a laborer and as an "all over" Republican, I ask you to permit me to say a word for our mutual friend Jno. S. Bare.

What I want to say is this: That we have known him all our lifetime as an unswerving Republican, and no one doubts now where he stands—just as he says—"same as ever, same to the end."

But it is particularly to laborers, whether they use pick, shovel, plane or pen, that I want to say a few words.

I have intimately known Col. Bare as an employer of labor (always American) for more than ten years past, and in that time I say that he has always paid the highest wages going, and besides that he has always been kind to his employes, treating them as friends, looking after their needs, and paying in a way that they never want for a good Sunday dinner. Though he only employs about 30 men directly, he helps hundreds of others through his business operations.

All this is known to hundreds of workingmen in and about town, but we would like it to be known throughout the length and breadth of the county.

A man who stands by working people in his private business is not likely to favor any laws that would be against them; and for that reason we ask for our friend the support of working men throuhout the county in his efforts to secure the nomination for State Senator, whether they be "Stalwart," "Independent" or just plain Republicans.

Vote for Col. Jno. S. Bare at the primaries, and you will make no mistake.

W. L.

Huntingdon, Pa.

Mrs. Mary Ann Myton.

Mrs. Mary A. Myton died last Thursday night at eleven o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wesley Gregory, in West township, of diseases incident to old age. She had been declining for some time and during the past five weeks her condition had been such as to give no hope of her recovery.

Deceased, whose maiden name was Ross, was a native of Centre county and was aged 84 years, 11 months and 6 days. Arriving at maturity she married James Myton who died twelve years ago. Her married life had been spent in Shaver's Creek valley. After the death of her husband she spent most of the time with her children. Some years were spent in Mapleton with her daughter, Mrs. A. B. Gillam, and while here she made many sincere friends. Mrs. Myton was a devout Christian lady and for sixty-five years had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She is suruived by the following children: Mrs. Wesley Gregory and Benner Myton, of West township, Mrs. A. B. Gillam, of Tyrone, Albert, of Huntingdon, and McAllister, of Logan township. The remains were interred Sunday at Mooresville.

Tragedy Averted.

"Just in the nick of time our little boy was saved" writes Mrs. W. Watkins, of Pleasant City, Ohio. "Pneumonia had played sad havoc with him and a terrible cough set in besides. Doctors treated him, but he grew worse every day. At length we tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and our darling was saved. He's now sound and well." Everybody ought to know it's the only sure cure for Coughs, Colds and all Lung diseases. Guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

READ IT THROUGH.

'Twould Spoil This Story to Tell It in the Headlines.

To use an eighteenth century phrase this is an "o'er true tale." Having happened in a small Virginia town in the winter of 1902, it is a story very much of the present. Up to a short time ago Mrs. John E. Harmon, of Melfa Station, Va., had no personal knowledge of the rare curative properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. "Last January," she says, "my baby took a dreadful cold and at one time I feared she would have pneumonia, but one of my neighbors told me how this remedy had cured her little boy and I began giving it to my baby at once and it soon cured her. I heartily thank the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for placing so great a cure within my reach. I cannot recommend it too highly or say too much in its favor. I hope all who read this will try it and be convinced as I was." For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

FOLLOW THE WAR AT YOUR FIRESIDES.

Every Move of Troops or Battleships Can be Instantly and Accurately Reproduced.

What means have you at your disposal of keeping pace with the daily march of events that go to make up the fascinating history of the great conflict that is being waged in the Far East between Russia and Japan?

How do you permanently fix in your memory the losses and victories of the striving nations, the movements of their troops and fighting craft, the vessels that have been disabled by the Japanese, the stations of the fleets as they are sent hither and thither by orders from St. Petersburg or Tokio, or at the wills of their commanders?

What strategic endeavors, consummated in the investment of this town or that, or the transferring of a naval or land base from one point to another, did Japan or Russia make Friday, the Tuesday before that, or during the preceding week?

To enable its readers to answer what has been suggested in these questions—in a word, to transfer in miniature the theatre of war from Korea, Manchuria, Japan, or wherever it may extend, into the home—The North American next Sunday will provide the necessary equipment.

This will consist of a full-page map in colors of the territory embraced within the area involved or likely to be involved in the war. With the map will be provided facsimiles of all the Russian and the Japanese battleships, each correctly named, together with groups of Russian and Japanese soldiery.

By pasting the battleships and the groups on bits of pasteboard and providing every one with a pin, they are ready for service at once. Red is the distinguishing color of the Japenese troops and ships and blue that of the Russian forces and vessels.

The map should be mounted on a flat surface, preferably after having been fastened to heavy cotton cloth. The use of the cloth will prevent the paper upon which the map is printed from being easily torn or mutilated.

There is no possible action on either side that the cable will report that cannot instantly be duplicated upon The North American's war chart.

Used in conjunction with the war maps given away last Sunday, the war chart will provide an infallible index to all that goes on in the East.

The war chart will be printed on the first page of the magazine section of The North American on Sunday, March 6. The edition is limited, and your order should be filed with your newsdealer without delay. This war chart can be obtained with no other newspaper.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of Lagrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cts. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Public Sale Register.

Monday, March 14, 1904, M. F. Lynn will sell in Smith valley, 2 miles east of Cassville and 1½ miles west of Bowman's chapel, brood mare, work horse, colt, 4 milch cows, young cattle, wagon, buggy, farming implements, harness, chains, cream separator, chickens, ducks, turkeys, hay by the ton, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, March 15, 1904, Charles I. Stever will sell at the residence of David Stever, ½ miles west of Cassville, draft horse, 2 mares, 5 mules, wagon, sleds, harness, saddle, chains, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp.

Friday, March 18, 1904, E. Miles Smith will sell in Trough Creek valley, 5 miles from Mapleton, 8 miles from Huntingdon, 2 span mules, work horse, 7 head cattle, 19 sheep, brood sow, chickens, turkeys, ducks, wagons, hack, sleigh, mower, all kinds of farming implements, harness, chains, corn, wheat, oats, hay, straw, apples, potatoes, shingles and household and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Working Overtime.

Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless, little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons.

RUSSIA MAKES PROTEST

Declares to Powers That Japan Acted in Bad Faith.

NAVAL ORDERS INTERCEPTED

Count Lamsdorff's Circular Charges That Attack on Ships at Chemulpo Was Made by Perfidy—Admiral Alexieff Superseded—Kaiser Orders His Fleet to Watch War Moves.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, has sent a circular to the Russian representatives abroad, embodying the following protest:

"Since the rupture of negotiations the action of the Japanese Government has constituted an open violation of all laws governing the relations of civilized Powers. Without specifying every such violation Russia desires to call the most serious attention of the Powers to Japan's violent acts respecting Korea."

It recalls the circumstances of the recognition by the Powers of the independence and integrity of Korea and the confirmation thereof by the treaty of Shimonoseki, by the Anglo-Japanese agreement of January, 1902, and the Franco-Russian declaration of March, 1902. The circular continues:

"The Emperor of Korea, foreseeing a possible Russo-Japanese conflict, addressed the Powers in January, 1904, affirming his resolution to maintain neutrality.

"This was received with satisfaction by the Powers, including Russia, while, according to M. Pavloff, then Russian Minister at Seoul, Great Britain instructed Mr. Jordan, the British Minister there, to present an official note to the Korean Emperor thanking him.

"In disregard of all these facts and despite all treaties and obligations and in violation of the fundamental rules of international law Japan, before beginning hostilities against Russia, landed troops in independent and neutral Korea, and on February 8, three days before a declaration of war, suddenly attacked in the neutral port of Chemulpo two Russian warships, whose commanders had not been notified of the rupture of relations, as the Japanese maliciously stopped the delivery of Russian telegrams by the Danish cable and destroyed Korea's telegraphic communication. The details of this dastardly attack are contained in the published official telegram from M. Pavloff."

The note concludes by asserting that Russia feels it to be her duty to submit this protest to the Powers, firmly convinced that they, valuing the principles guaranteeing their relations, will agree with Russia's attitude. At the same time the note announces that owing to Japan's illegal assumption of power in the Korean peninsula Russia regards all orders and declarations which may be issued by Korea as invalid.

London, England.—The Chinese are maintaining order well. They have covered the province with proclamations enjoining the preservation of tranquillity.

Well disciplined troops numbering about 6000 have been drafted in Shan-Tung Province, and General Chan Chi Tung's foreign drilled forces are coming to assist in the maintenance of order and the protection of Chinese neutrality.

The appointment of Vice-Admiral Makharoff as commander of the Russian Far Eastern fleet is officially announced. He will control the entire naval movements in Far Eastern waters. General Kouropatkin will have supreme military command. Admiral Alexieff, as Viceroy, will remain the nominal Commander-in-Chief, but he will have no practical authority over Admiral Makharoff and General Kouropatkin.

Berlin, Germany.—The commanders of the German warships in the Far East have been instructed to send to the home government full reports regarding matters which may come under their observation. Hence, the warships will visit, according to the Admiral's assignments, all ports where there is anything worthy of observation or inquiry. As these reports go to Emperor William, each commander will be keenly alive to the desirability of making clear-cut and comprehensive observations.

VICTORY FOR SAVINGS BANKS.

Court Holds Securities Must Be Assessed at Market Value.

Albany, N. Y.—The Court of Appeals has decided that the State Controller, in imposing a one per cent. tax on the surplus and undivided profits of savings banks under the law of 1901, must assess at the market value of the securities constituting the surplus, when the same is quoted on the market below their par value.

The opinion of the court is written by Judge Haight, and is rendered in the case of the Bank of Savings of the city of New York. The court reverses the decision of the courts below in this interpretation, and orders that the sum of $296,500 be deducted from the value of the surplus and undivided earnings of this bank. The State will lose a large amount of money in consequence of this decision upon assessments already made by the Controller.

Forger Captured.

Wanted at Toronto, Ont., for forgery, John Thamer was captured at Spokane, Wash.

MACHEN FOUND GUILTY

Postoffice Conspirators Convicted on Twelve Counts.

Maximum Penalty, $10,000 Fine and Imprisonment For Two Years On Each Count.

Washington, D. C.—The jury in the Machen-Groff-Lorenz conspiracy trial, after being out nine hours, returned a verdict of guilty as indicted against former Superintendent Machen, of the free delivery division of the Postoffice Department; George E. Lorenz, the perfumery manufacturer, of Toledo, Ohio, and Samuel A. and Diller B. Groff, of Washington, inventors and manufacturers of the Groff patent letter box fastener.

The indictment was under Section 5540 of the Revised Statutes and contained twelve counts. Conviction was had on all of them. The defendants were confident of acquittal, and were dumbfounded at the verdict. Counsel for the defense immediately gave notice of a motion for a new trial and requested a stay of execution. Later the bonds of the defendants were renewed, pending appeal, and they were released on $20,000 bail. The maximum penalty is $10,000 fine and imprisonment for two years on each count.

Postmaster-General Payne and the other officers of the Postoffice Department, who were active in the scandal investigation, recently closed, were informed of the result and expressed themselves as pleased that justice had been done.

Machen, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz and the Groff brothers were indicted on twelve counts alleging conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the purchase of Groff fasteners. It was alleged that the Groffs offered George E. Lorenz, who was known to be a personal and business intimate of Machen, then superintendent of the free delivery division, a half interest in the Groff fastener for his services in securing its introduction.

It was brought out on the trial that Lorenz never did anything toward pushing the sale of the fasteners, having been told by Machen that the device had already been adopted by the postal service and would be introduced as rapidly as possible. Lorenz received 40 per cent. of all money received from the Government by the Groffs, one-half of which he turned over to Machen. Checks and drafts showing the various payments by the Government to the Groffs, by the Groffs to Lorenz, and by Lorenz to Machen, were offered in evidence by the Government.

The defense admitted the "circle of money," but contended that Lorenz had an interest in the Groff fastener, and that all payments by Lorenz to Machen were on account of a debt of $25,000 contracted years ago. The conspiracy had been in operation since 1895.

FOURTEEN LOST AT SEA.

Pacific Coast Steamer Afire in a Gale and Lifeboats Capsize.

Port Townsend, Wash.—After suffering harrowing experiences from fire and storm the steamer Queen put in here to report the loss of fourteen lives. While off the mouth of the Columbia River the Queen caught fire in her after saloon in some unexplained way. The fire rapidly gained headway and threatened soon to envelop the whole ship. The heavy seas running meant death to any sent away in the lifeboats. The flames became more and more threatening until, when it seemed a choice of deaths, Captain Cousins ordered the lifeboats launched. They were manned by the crew and ordered to remain close to the ship. In these the women and children were placed. Hardly had the boats been cast loose than, unable to weather the fierce waves, two of them were capsized.

WISCONSIN'S CAPITOL BURNED.

Building Ruined and Valuable Records of the State Lost.

Madison, Wis:—The Wisconsin State Capitol is in ruins as the result of a fire caused by a leaking gas jet. Although the walls and the roof, with the exception of the covering of the Senate Chamber, are still standing, the interior is so thoroughly burned and ruined that in rebuilding very little of the present structure can be used.

The direct loss in round figures is over $1,000,000, and when the expense of a new building is figured in, the cost to the State from the fire will probably reach fully $2,000,000.

On the fourth floor thousands of records in each office were lost, many of which cannot be replaced.

Many Perish in Flood.

Extensive floods have occurred along the Amundare River in Turkestan. The city of Petroalex was the main sufferer, many buildings being overturned and many inhabitants killed.

Inventor of Lee Rifle Dead.

At Short Beach, near Branford, James Parish Lee, the inventor of the rifle bearing his name, died after a lingering illness. He was seventy-one years old.

Devastation by Tripoli Floods.

Torrential rains have flooded and devastated Tripoli and the streams have been transformed into torrents, sweeping seaward and carrying numerous corpses.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

M. Bunau-Varilla, the Minister from Panama, has cabled his resignation as such to the President of that Republic.

The Navy Department has received a cable message from Admiral Evans saying he will sail for home about March 26 on the battleship Kentucky.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, who has been ill with grip for several weeks, is improving slowly, and will soon go to Old Point Comfort to recuperate.

The Isle of Pines treaty having been negotiated to run for nine months, and the time having expired, the convention is declared to be dead, having lapsed by limitation.

It is reported that the Ameer's boundary pillars on the Afghan-Turkistan border have been destroyed by Russian agency.

Rear-Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, will be retired for age on March 15.

The first week in October will witness the dedication of the statue of Frederick the Great, the gift of Emperor William to the United States, which is to be placed on the terrace within 100 feet of the walls of the War College.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads has completed the Postoffice Appropriation bill, which carries $169,997,588.

The report of Charles J. Bonaparte, who was appointed to investigate affairs in Indian Territory, has been received at the Interior Department, and was forwarded to the President.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Postmaster Harry Earl Biscoe, of the United States battleship Oregon, now at Manila, in the Philippines, has been ordered under arrest by Rear Admiral Evans for an alleged irregularity in his accounts.

Five cases of diphtheria are reported on board the United States ship Monongahela, at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Surgeon-General Wyman, of the United States Marine Hospital service, at Honolulu, has invited Dr. Charles B. Cooper, of the Board of Health, of Hawaii, to become chairman of a committee to undertake an exhaustive investigation and study of leprosy.

A parade was held at San Juan recently by the American Federation of Labor in honor of Sam Gompers, the President of that organization, who has come to Porto Rico in the interests of the Federation.

Major Scott has returned to Manila from a successful pursuit and punishment of the Vigan mutineers, and the promptness with which the affair was handled has caused widespread satisfaction.

The Federal Assembly at San Juan, by a vote of sixty to fifteen, demanded that Porto Rico be admitted to Statehood or that the island be granted independence.

Corporal Ayala, ringleader of the members of the constabulary force in the Philippines who recently revolted at Vigan, Luzon, has since been tried, convicted and sentenced by the court at Vigan to be hanged.

DOMESTIC.

Five Chinamen were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a laundry at San Francisco, Cal.

Convicted of bigamy, Samuel C. Hazzard, alias Hargreave, a former army officer, was sentenced to two years in jail at Minneapolis, Minn.

The Grand Jury, at Chicago, Ill., returned several bills against persons held responsible for the Iroquois Theatre fire.

One trainman was killed and several were hurt by the collision of a Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train near Hobart, Ind., with a freight train.

A fugitive from Oneida, N. Y., where he is under eleven indictments for forgery, Thomas F. McGovern was arrested at Chicago, Ill.

In less than a week the Japanese of Portland, Ore., have raised $10,260 to send to the assistance of their country in her trouble in the Far East.

Both mildly insane and occupying a room together at the State Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, S. A. Kirshmeyer strangled Hugh A. Huntington.

FOREIGN.

The by-election in South Birmingham, England, resulted in a victory for Lord Morpeth, Unionist, by a vote of 5299 to 2223 votes cast for Hirst Hallowell, Liberal.

The United States torpedo boat flotilla, escorted by the auxiliary cruiser Buffalo, has left Port Said on its way to Manila.

From high authority here it is learned that Turkey and Bulgaria are on the point of reaching a pacific understanding regarding Macedonia.

The French Government will ask for the authority of Parliament to expend $2,000,000 in completing the defenses of Saigon, capital of French Cochin-China.

Pietro Allini, the Italian Socialist, who fired a shot at Signor Torrielli, the Italian Consul at Havana, Cuba, on June 12, 1903, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

The Grand Duke George of Russia and his wife arrived at Cannes, France, and were greeted with loud cheers as they passed through the streets on the way to their hotel.

The French torpedo boat destroyers Pistolet and Javeline have left Brest on their way to Algiers.

WORLD'S FAIR TOPICS.

Cincinnati Day at the World's Fair will be May 24.

Maine will make a big display of apples at the World's Fair.

The Government of Ecuador has decided to participate officially in the St. Louis Exposition.

A band tournament will be held at the World's Fair beginning September 12 and ending September 17.

Forty carloads of building material have arrived at the World's Fair grounds for the Oregon building.

Thomas Smith, the American Vice-Consul at Moscow, has been appointed World's Fair Commissioner to Russia.

N. G. W. Lagerstedt has been named Commissioner General of the Royal Swedish Commission to the World's Fair.

The appropriation for the municipal exhibit of New York City at the World's Fair has been increased to $35,000.

A novel restaurant at the World's Fair will be one with the walls of the building made of glass tanks in which fishes will swim.

Boston will erect in the Model street at the World's Fair a shelter house costing $10,000. It will be a replica of the one in South Park.

The Italian Minister of Marine has assigned two Government transports, the Gariglano and Volta, to convey the Italian exhibits to the World's Fair.

Nearly 50,000 pieces of odd and rare money, representing millions of dollars, are stored in vaults of a St. Louis trust company preparatory to being placed on exhibition at the World's Fair.

The gold cup which Mrs. Langtry received when she won one of the great races at Ascot, England, some years ago, will be exhibited in the trophy room of the physical culture building at the World's Fair.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Dr. T. A. McWhinney, President of Palmer University, has announced its dissolution.

A department of Celtic language is soon to be founded at the University of California.

It is announced that a Yale man has offered $10,000 to Yale University to establish a chair of municipal civics.

In the printing plant of the University of Michigan the larger part of the typesetting and presswork is done by students.

Newton Talbot, treasurer of Tufts College since 1887, died in Boston, Mass., of heart failure, aged eighty-nine years.

Wellesley will have a place among the Massachusetts colleges which are to send exhibits to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Dartmouth Hall, the oldest building at Dartmouth College, and one of the oldest college buildings in the country, was burned to the ground.

The Registrar's books at the University of Kansas show that 225 students out of the whole number of 1250 failed to pass the last examination.

Two new courses have been instituted at Colby College, Waterville, Me., the present term, a higher course in biology and a course on trusts.

The annual report of the treasurer of Union College, recently issued, shows that the expenses of the college during the last year have been kept within its income.

It was announced by the Registrar of Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., that 106 students were dropped from the university as a result of the mid-year examinations.

The New York College of Pharmacy has become a part of Columbia University, subject to the approval of the members of the college at the annual meeting on March 15.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Chester Goodwin got the decision over Andy Daly in a fifteen-round bout at Boston.

Pitcher Poole and Catcher Bergen may be transferred to Brooklyn by Cincinnati.

Boston has waived all claim to Pitcher "Tom" Walker, who can sign with Cincinnati without causing any trouble.

Jockey "Winnie" O'Connor, the little American rider who attained such success in France, has left for that country.

By a score of three goals to none Columbia's hockey team defeated the seven of Brown University in an intercollegiate championship game.

The twelve entrances to the New York National Club's park will be through the clubhouse. A fine gymnasium has been provided for the players.

The Hazel L. won the challenge pennant of America in an ice yacht race on the Shrewsbury River.

George Browne, the Giants' outfielder, with coach the Columbia University baseball candidates this year.

Columbia won her sixth consecutive victory in the intercollegiate basketball championship series by defeating Yale in the local gymnasium by a score of 21 to 5.

Henry Killilea, the owner of the Boston world's champions, says that the New York Americans have secured a great young ball player in Unglaub, who played third base for Milwaukee last year.

At the annual meeting of the New Jersey Golf Association it was decided to hold the State championship on June 2, 3 and 4, over the links of the Englewood Golf Club.

Columbia's athletes have just finished paying a debt of $12,500, which was assumed by the three largest athletic organizations, football, baseball and track, at the university.

LABOR WORLD.

At Rio Janeiro, Brazil, the strike of sailors and dockers has ended.

British labor unions are making efforts to abolish the strike and to substitute some form of arbitration.

More than 1500 men in the building trades at Paterson, N. J., who have been locked out for over a month, have returned to work.

Fourteen labor bills have been drawn by the New York State Federation of Labor, to be presented to the Legislature this session.

Wages of iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, England, have been reduced two per cent., dating from January 1.

Representative York, of Columbus, Ohio, has withdrawn his bill which provides that societies and unorganized bodies can be sued.

Women employed in the manufacture of ready-made clothing at Boston, Mass., have been organized as a union under the United Garment Workers.

Special Agent Stewart, of the United States Labor Department, estimates that there are now 3,000,000 men enrolled in American labor organizations.

During the past year there was a net gain of 366 unions in the United Mine Workers of America, making a total of 2322 unions in twenty-three districts.

There recently has been organized a union of unemployed, to be known as the National Workers' Union. Its object is to bring the unemployed in touch with employers.

On January 1, 1903, there were 120,000 union men and women in Chicago. On the first of the present year the membership numbered 224,000.

Of the $676,023,592 wages paid by railways of the United States, two per cent. goes to general officers, fifteen per cent. to other officers and eighty-three per cent to the other employes.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The King of Italy and his spouse are passionate admirers of English poetry.

Simon Yandes, a pioneer of the Indiana State bar, has just died at the age of eighty-seven.

Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, the Boston missionary who spent thirty years in Spain, has just died in London.

Sir Gilbert Parker, the author, has achieved a prominent place in the House of Commons in a short time.

The Sultan of Johore is visiting Europe for the first time. The late Sultan died while on a visit to England nine years ago.

Baron Iwasaki Hisya, the richest young man in Japan, is visiting General James H. Wilson, at his home in Wilmington, Del.

Rev. Dr. Moses, formerly of Wayne, Pa., was installed as dean on Sunday, of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, in Garden City, N. Y.

Princess Henry of Battenburg, Princess Leopold and Prince Alexander, now in Egypt, will not return to Osborne House until next June.

Italian journals recently announced that Ricciotti Garibaldi, the younger son of the eminent warrior, was planning an extensive trip of exploration in Patagonia.

Frank Schaukee, of Vincennes, Ind., holds the record of the country as an inventor and patentee. He has designed and patented no less than 6024 instruments of various kinds.

The Emperor of Russia recently ordered six private parlor cars for use of the imperial family. They are to be constructed entirely of Russian material and will be built at the famous Putiloff works.

James Putnam Stewart, of Louisville, a direct descendant of General Isaac Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, has many relics of his distinguished ancestry, and is busily engaged in writing out the lineage of the family.

NEWSY GLEANINGS

No more hydraulic mining leases will be granted in the Yukon country.

New York State savings banks have $1,131,281,943, belonging to 2,275,383 depositors.

Thirty thousand people viewed the body of Senator Hanna lying in state at Cleveland, Ohio.

Several sailors were lost in a wreck on the Pacific Coast, near the mouth of the Columbia River.

Fourteen employes lost their lives in an explosion and fire in a celluloid comb factory in Paris, France.

The value of the output of electrical apparatus during 1903 is estimated at $158,650,000, against $139,950,000 in 1902.

Organized labor will begin to wage war on conditions that tend to the spread of tuberculosis among the wage earners.

Commander Booth Tucker conducted a memorial service for the late Senator Hanna at Salvation Army headquarters in New York City.

About $1000 worth of jewelry and $150 in cash have been stolen from Postmaster-General Payne's apartments in Washington, D. C.

A fund of $100,000 is to be collected, says a news article in the New York Times, to fight the paper makers from whom the newspaper publishers buy.

Reports just made public show that the United States secured 2379 awards at the Paris Exposition of 1900, a greater number than any other nation.

The Iron and Steel Company, at Parkersburg, W. Va., will sue the Amalgamated Association for losses caused by a strike of its men being ordered.

The miseries of poverty were recently illustrated in a Magistrate's court in New York City, a father having had his minor daughter arrested for not surrendering her wages.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN INTERESTING DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DR. H. C. SWENTZEL.

Subject: The Divine Carpenter—Christ Belonged to the Grand Army of Self-Respecting Workingmen—His Life Condemns the Sinfulness of Idleness.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—An interesting and forceful sermon was preached Sunday morning by Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Church, Clinton avenue, near Fulton street. The subject was "The Divine Carpenter," and the text St. Mark vi:3: "Is not this the carpenter?" Dr. Swentzel said:

The glorious Son of Man was a mechanic. It is well worth while to consider those eighteen years which He spent at Nazareth, concerning which we would dearly love to know so much, but of which it is possible to learn so little. Whether He were rich or poor, whether He devoted Himself exclusively to the exercises of religion or was occupied with other concerns as well; whether He were, so to say, a man among men, or lived a strange weird life as a recluse in the wilderness—these are queries upon which we may reflect with profit.

During the period which began when the Christ Child went down from among the doctors in the temple to the Galilean home to prepare for His public life there is only one bit of definite information concerning Him, and that is furnished almost accidentally in the text.

The people who had known Him all along were astonished when they heard His sayings and saw His mighty works. The record which He made among them in bygone years was worthy of Him and ought to have prepared them to expect large things of Him sooner or later, but they could not forget that He had lived among them as a common artisan. When He returns to them with all the fame He had won and was about to spend a brief season with them in order that His former friends and neighbors might not be neglected in His ministry, they recall His antecedents, and they ask with mingled wonder and scorn, "Is not this the carpenter?"

The question establishes the fact that Jesus had been known as a village carpenter. From the days of youth until He set out to do the stupendous work for which He was sent, He accepted the trade of His reputed father and was occupied largely with its ordinary employment. He belonged to the "working classes." A descendant of the royal David He most surely was, and yet He thought not of the throne of His renowned ancestor. He was indeed a king, but not after the world's fashion, for He came to be King of men, to rule the heart and conscience of mankind. He seems to have had no ambition to attain unto a lofty station, and the paraphernalia of earthly greatness had no charms for Him. His masterful purpose was to save the world, both the classes and the masses, and He would, therefore, identify Himself personally and actively with the multitudes and not only with a privileged few. He could teach princely virtues without being a prince, and He would benefit the hosts of mankind by allying Himself with the conditions and experiences of the many. He understood full well that no political contrivances could bring the kingdom of God to this earth, and He considered that the needs of the millions could be served in no other way than by the moral and spiritual democracy which it was His mission to establish.

Our Lord was a workingman. It must not, therefore, be supposed that He held a brief or thundered a bull of excommunication against riches. He had something to say against mammon worship, and He warned against the temptations of opulence, but He never branded wealth as essentially evil. He taught emphatically that the responsibility of people is in exact proportion to what they have, and that, inasmuch as money entails numerous obligations, they who have it can be saved only through the most devoted regard for their duties. Some of His disciples were well-to-do, and both the midnight inquirer and the good man of Arimathea were dear to Him. "The common people heard Him gladly," but others were not excluded from His blessing simply because they had possessions. The gifts of the Magi at the beginning of His career and the rich man's tomb wherein His mangled corpse reposed at the last, indicate that His mission included both the many and the few. He advocated none of the insane social or political heresies which some believe in now, but, taking full account of human inequalities, He taught the world to do its best, to live manfully amid the strains and stress of life, to use the present situation with all its ills for the glory of God and the well-being of the human family. No Croesus could have been the Son of Man. The real Son of Man must be typical and representative in every noble way. He must be the brother of the toiling millions who earn their bread in the sweat of their face, and who deal every day with the urgent problem of livelihood.

And yet Jesus did not accept the state of squalid poverty. He was no pauper. The purpose of infinite love which brought Him hither could not prompt Him to accept the state of such a forlorn character. It would be impossible for any individual who was poor through his own guilt to be other than an incongruous and repulsive figure, or to stand as the model of perfect manhood. Pauperism is an evil in every sense; and while society is bound to help it, it is too degrading and polluting to merit encouragement, and an enlightened state will wisely make laws by which, if possible, to crush it. Guilty poverty should be rebuked and shamed. The Son of Man could choose it not, for then He would have disgraced Himself and presented an inferior ideal for His followers. Never by allowing Himself to be a burden to others or by becoming an object of public charity, could He have spoken to men and elevated their standards and raised the tone of their thought. Neither a high social degree nor a discreditable beggary would have been in harmony with Himself or the interests which He had in view; for in either case He would not have been in a position from which He could touch the minds and hearts and lives of the nations. The Son of Man must be where He can speak to all with equal advantage, where He can reach their affections and wield His blessed power over the sphere of their practical questions and activities. He could not have been one who was arrayed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day, neither could He have adopted the portion of a squalid and self-inflicted poverty. He would not be either rich or sinfully poor, but an honest, industrious, royal workingman.

"Is not this the carpenter?" In this envious and half reproachful question of His acquaintances is a happy revelation of the ideal of the Son of Man for all the world. It was in Joseph's shop that He spent all save three years of His manhood. It was at the bench and with the tools of a mechanic that He chose to live in order that His example might speak lessons of truth and inspiration to all humble souls. The Scriptures lay stress upon His humble circumstances, but they do not place Him on a par with the thriftless sluggard who deserves to feel the pinch of want. No effort of ours can fathom the depths of His humiliation who, being the Son of God, became the Son of Mary and a carpenter; who, though He was rich yet for our sakes He became poor, that we through His poverty might be rich, but He knew no indigence. We see this divine Being in Nazareth on a self-supporting basis, making a living by mending plows and yokes, repairing houses and doing all the jobs which fall to a village carpenter; we see Him working with His hands for bread and learning by day that way of labor which must be trodden by all bread-winners. He belonged to the grand army of self-respecting workingmen. Not from a palace nor yet from a hovel, but from the workshop of an artisan does Jesus of Nazareth make common cause with all the people of the passing generations.

How surely our Lord condemns the sinfulness of indolence, and how sublimely does His example urge the employment of our energies. He might have maintained Himself without work, but to have done so would have been to set the seal of His sanction upon the very spirit that prompts the average individual to get through this world with as little effort as possible—the spirit that is plainly the spirit of the devil, and that is the prolific cause of crime and woe. He who fed the crowds from a few loaves and fishes might have wrought a daily miracle for Himself, but never once was His omnipotence exerted in His own behalf. He accepted the very situation which confronts us. Engaged with the occupations of His trade during so many years, He exalts industry into a divine virtue and brands sloth as a deadly sin. He has no favor for an ambition that longs for absolute ease. It may not be necessary for any one to be occupied with the burdens of business, but we are all bound to keep in personal touch with the life of humanity. There are other spheres of usefulness than the field and the shop, the office or the counting room. The church asks for thousands who are willing to follow the example of splendid heroes who have withdrawn from the haunts of trade and from the hope of gain in order to devote themselves exclusively to the ministry of Christian laymen. Everywhere are charities calling loudly for encouragement and service. Politics presents a wide range for the activities of patriotism and of the very highest religion. There is something for everybody to do, and no one is justified in living for himself in a sequestered and attractive nook away from the demands that sound from every quarter. Each individual should have some occupation, a place in the world's vast factories, a work of some sort which shall tell for the happiness of others.

The Lord has a strong word for labor. He is the fellow and the champion of all toilers. He has a meaning for all those who work with their brain or with their hands, for all such are workingmen. He has forever consecrated the everydayness of life. He adopts the workaday world. "The Light of Asia," which states beautifully certain features of the Buddhist religion, represents the incarnate Buddha as a wandering beggar, asking food. Jesus Christ was no beggar. The mendicant, any more than the pauper, receives not the approval of His own practice, by which He sanctified labor until the end of the world. The Gallilean Carpenter was no less the incarnate Son of God during the years which He spent at Nazareth than He was on the mountain of the transfiguration or on the first Easter Day. There are many reasons why work is honorable, but it receives its crowning glory from the experience of the divine Christ during the long period of which we know nothing save that He was a mechanic. He has endured all occupations with dignity that nothing short of our own disloyalty can possibly take away. It matters not what one's daily toils are, they are worthy of fidelity and energy, and they are as much a part of God's service as the saying of prayers and the receiving of religious rites. The emperor and his humblest subject, the prime minister and the street sweeper, the millionaire and his valet, all are included in the spirit of industry and devotion which Jesus manifested at the bench which stood in a shop or, perhaps, at times under a huge tree at Nazareth. He has hallowed all vocations by the consecration of His personal industry, and they should be interpreted and accepted as a sacred part of the life which now is.

The Nazareth Carpenter teaches that worldly place of itself is nothing worth. A man may be a man wherever he is, and labor is honorable whatever it may be. Station or the lack of it does not make the man or his life. The people of lowly degree may likewise learn precious lessons of the Galilean artisan. They become discouraged because they fancy themselves to be of no account, and they too often cherish an unhappy contempt for their daily toils. They despise the factory or the office as necessary evils. Jesus has a lesson for them which He pronounces from the Nazareth shop. Long years He spent in obscurity. No murmurs escape Him, no signs of impatience, no evidences of a restless longing to be otherwise, no vulgar and godless disposition to try to improve upon the plans of divine providence. Quietly day after day He was concerned with the unimpressive and uninteresting matters of His business, and His only aim was to be true to the state where He was destined to live until the time came for beginning the public ministry. Wherever the Heavenly Father has placed us we, the sons of men, can be the sons of God. The real things of life are not earthly and temporal, and the true estimate of ourselves is not the place—be it lofty or lowly—which we hold among men. The divine Carpenter is a comfort and an inspiration to all.

Amid the employment of His trade did Jesus prepare Himself for His public life. There He was made ready, at least in part, to exercise all those transcendently great qualities of mind and heart which marked His ministry. For three years He gave Himself up to His work as the world's Redeemer, but for fifteen years and more, as was probably the case, He was only a carpenter. Surely He did not spend all His time and energy upon His daily toils. Often did He devote Himself to godly exercises of prayer and contemplation, without which no one can develop the traits of highest character. But He was no recluse. He settled the truth once for all that the place for strong-minded, stout-hearted folk to serve God is in the world; the arena for doing the Father's will is right here, where we have abundant opportunities for the culture of holy graces and the practice of holy living. We need the benefits of occasional solitude, but we are bound to think so seriously of life and of God's cause as to give no place to the mawkish sentimentalism which adores perpetual seclusion and calls it the noblest type of religion. The divine Carpenter hesitated not to spend the years upon which His future work was founded amid the activities incident to the daily interests of mankind. He was a bread-winner, a wage-earner.

Follies of life are the amusements we don't care for.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 6.

Subject: Jesus Calms the Storm, Mark iv., 35-41 — Golden Text, Psalm 107, 29 — Memory Verses, 37-39 — Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Crossing Galilee (vs. 35, 36). 35. "The other side." Jesus had probably become very weary through the long day's work and needed retirement. He knew that quiet and rest could be best obtained in the solitude of the eastern shore. Accordingly He proposed to the disciples that they cross over the lake.

36. "Sent away the multitude." The country around Capernaum, and in all Galilee, was densely populated and great crowds of people followed Christ wherever He went. His teaching was original, His personality very striking, and His miracles proved His power and authority. Some wished to hear the truth, others had a curiosity to see the man, and many desired to be healed of their diseases. "As He was." Christ had been engaged up to the last moment, and now leaves without making any preparation for the voyage. Just before the boat put off three of the listeners to His words desired to attach themselves to Him as His disciples: 1. A scribe. 2. An already partial disciple. 3. Another who wished to bid farewell to his friends at home. "In the ship." Life has often been appropriately described as a voyage. Christ will come on board the barque in which our destiny is being carried forward, if we want Him to. "Little ships." None of the so-called ships on this lake were of any great size; they were what we would call fishing boats.

II. A great tempest (vs. 37, 38). "A great storm." It was one of those sudden and violent squalls to which the Lake of Gennesaret was notoriously exposed, lying as it does 600 feet lower than the sea and sourrounded by mountain gorges, which act like gigantic funnels to draw down the cold winds from the mountains. These winds are not only violent, but they come down suddenly, and often when the sky is perfectly clear. Life's storms come suddenly. Temptations come when we are not looking for them. "It was now full." The boat was now filling. This storm was probably excited by Satan, the prince of the power of the air, who having the Author and all the preachers of the gospel together in a small vessel, thought, by sinking it, to defeat the purposes of God. But the plans of Satan often miscarry. Christ is able to bring good out of the threatened ill, and thus cause even the devil to assist Him in perfecting the courage and faith of His followers.

38. "He was in," etc. Until Christ was in the ship there was no storm. While men are resting quietly in carnal security all is peace, but as soon as Christ rebukes the world of sin the wicked are like the raging sea, that cannot rest, whose waters cast up dirt and mire. "Asleep." Here we see that Christ was a human being—a man like other men. He became very weary, and His nature called for rest and sleep. A moment later when He stilled the raging waves we see just as clearly that He was God. "They awake Him." In the hour of their distress they turned to Christ; so should we. At times He may appear to be unmindful of our need, and it will be necessary for us to "awake Him" by earnest, persevering prayer. "Master." The double "Master, Master," of St. Luke gives vividness to their haste and terror. "We perish." We are in danger of perishing. They did not know that no ship could sink with Christ on board. Those in danger of perishing should always go to Christ for help, for there is none who can save from the storms of divine wrath but the Son of God. This was a model prayer. It was short, appropriate, fervent.

III. The tempest stilled (v. 39). 39. "He arose." Christ is always ready to assist those in trouble. If we can get the sympathies of Christ enlisted in our case all will be well. He (1) arose, (2) rebuked, and (3) there was a great calm. "Rebuked the wind." The wind was the cause of the foaming sea. "Peace, be still." Literally, "be muzzled." The word means (1) to close the mouth with a muzzle; (2) to reduce to silence. He rebuked the winds as a master rebukes a raging animal. Mark alone preserves these words which were doubtless addressed to "the prince of the power of the air," by whose agency the storm had arisen. "A great calm." As a rule, after a storm the waves continue to heave and swell for hours, but here at the word of the Lord of nature there was a great calm. The calm was great from the completeness of the stillness.

IV. A gentle reproof (v. 40). 40. "So fearful." You should have remembered that the Son of God was on board. There is no cause for fear. Note some signs of a weak faith: 1. Fear in danger. 2. Doubt of the Lord's power in danger. 3. Anxious solicitude about earthly things. 4. Impatience under trouble. "No faith." Matthew records Christ's words as being, "O ye of little faith." 1. They had "no faith" in themselves or their own ability to hush the elements or to quiet their own fears. 2. They had a "little faith" in their divine Master. This is seen from the fact that they (1) came to Christ, (2) awoke Him, and (3) appealed to Him to save them. 3. But their own fearfulness and Christ's reproof shows that they had only a little faith. 4. Christ's questions go to show that they were responsible for the defectiveness of their faith. 5. Christ's love for them did not lead Him to shield His disciples from the reproof they deserved. 6. Christ honored a little faith. He (1) arose, (2) rebuked the wind, and (3) caused a great calm. Is there a tempest in your heart? There is One who is able to drive out all the elements that cause discord and unrest and give you perfect peace. And it is the duty of the tempest-tossed soul to make a personal application to Christ for the peace which He so much desires to give.

V. Great astonishment (v. 41). 41. "Feared exceedingly." Matthew says, "The men marvelled." They were greatly astonished; filled with amazement. They were overwhelmed with the majesty and ease with which He issued His orders to the elements, and at the submission with which they, like living intelligencies, are hushed by His word. "What manner of man." What a vast display of power; how far exalted above mortals must He be! Christ is the great problem of history, of theology, of life. What is He? He is "man," but what "manner" of man? He is the God-man, who stands equal with God on the high level of Deity, and equal with man on the low level of humanity. "Obey Him." The One who created wind and sea could control them.

Five Children in One Year.

Mrs. Tracy Lineweaver, wife of a farmer, of Shenandoah County, about two and a half miles east of Edinburg, Pa., has presented her husband with five children during the past year. Twins were born early in the year 1903 and these were followed by triplets a short time ago.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Wild Bull Beats Mad Flood.

An infuriated bull that was being driven by Frederick Wagoner and others to a slaughter house at Phoenixville scattered a crowd of several hundred more or less spellbound spectators at the county bridge, where they were viewing the break-up of the ice gorge in the Schuylkill River. By hook and crook the terrified scramblers all got away from his bullship except young Glen Stackhouse. The latter was cornered on a narrow wall separating the roadway from the tossing, grinding cakes of ice in the booming river. The bull charged him, but Stackhouse lay flat upon the wall lengthwise and the terrible horns went above him, for the bull didn't care to but the stone wall. Tired of even this fascinating sport after two or three trials his bovine highness took after livelier game. Four young men accommodated him by running like mad for a tree and climbing it as fast as their shins could encircle the bark—and none too soon at that. The bull loitered about the trunk of that tree till other adventurers with missiles tempted him away.

Flood Notches For Fifty Years.

On the road skirting the Schuylkill River, opposite Pottstown, a short distance above Hanover street bridge, a plastered stone house has for a century defied the floods that have raged around it in many a spring time. Its sole occupants are now two bachelor brothers, Reuben and Solomon Bunn, who, even when the waters surrounded their habitation and rose four feet on the lower floors, refused to desert it, but sought refuge on the upper floors. During the great flood of February, 1902, when it seemed that the rushing waters would carry their house from its foundation, men with boats endeavored to prevail upon the brothers to allow themselves to be taken to a safe place, but they steadfastly refused, and stood by their ark until the water receded. The house has been in the possession of the Bunn family for several generations. For half a century they have kept an accurate record of the height of the Schuylkill River floods by notches cut in the woodwork of the kitchen, indicating just how high the water rose.

Attacked by Two Bears.

Driven from the mountains by hunger, two black bears attacked a huckster's wagon owned by Peter Morse, of Fallville, a suburb of Altoona. The driver, James Long, who was hurrying to supply his customers, was surprised when passing a small wooded plot to see the bears bounding toward him. They pounced on his horse, the animal being too frightened to move. Long, being unarmed, jumped from the wagon and ran for help. As soon as he could secure armed assistance he returned to the spot, but the bears had fled, evidently frightened away by the trolley cars which pass near there. The horse was badly cut up and had to be killed to end its suffering. The party tracked the bears for some distance through the snow, but in the darkness the trail was lost and the bears escaped.

Crossed Wires Set Fire to Mansion.

Crossed electric wires set fire to "Leeland," the palatial home of J. Ellwood Lee, at Conshohocken. The fire burned through the asbestos lined switch-box and destroyed the interior of one room, including the costly gowns of Mrs. Lee and silverware, which was melted into shapeless masses, considerable of the latter being wedding gifts. The volunteer firemen worked for an hour before the flames were extinguished, using hand chemical apparatus taken from the surgical works of Mr. Lee.

Armed Guards at Gallows.

Michael Pallene, an Italian, was hanged at Brookville for the murder of Rosso Rocco, a fellow countryman, at a camp carousal last June. The crime was committed at Anita, a mining town near Punxsutawney. Less than fifty persons, including the Sheriff's jury and the physicians, witnessed the execution, although a crowd of possibly 600 or 700 filled the streets surrounding the jail. The yard was guarded by a dozen armed deputies.

Marooned by Ice.

Edwin R. Berkstresser and James Lett, of Harrisburg, came down to Shelly's Island, in the Susquehanna River, to see if some property they were interested in was damaged by the high water. While they were on the island the ice started to move and they were obliged to remain on the island more than a week, until it froze solid enough for them to walk to the York County shore. They secured food at a farm house on the island.

Dead Lover's Body Under the Ice.

The body of young George Weber, of Norristown, who was drowned on his way home from a late call on his sweetheart at Iron Bridge, was found by searchers under a cake of ice thrown up by the flood, fully a mile below where his dead horse and wrecked buggy were discovered, in Skippack Creek. There is nothing to indicate foul play. Weber had simply tried to ford the creek in the dark when the stream was too high.

Family Stupefied by Gas.

A break in the gas pipe at the residence of Edwin W. Hilbert, at Chester, almost suffocated the entire family. Mr. Hilbert was awakened by a feeling of nausea, and found his wife and two children unconscious. They were finally revived by the admission of fresh air into the room. The gas pipe broke in the cellar, near the meter.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	—	@	26
Firsts	22	@	25½
Seconds	17	@	21
State dairy tubs, firsts	20	@	22
Imitation creamery	14	@	19
Factory, thirds to firsts	12½	@	15½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	11½	@	12
Small	11¾	@	12
Part skims, good to prime	5½	@	6¼
Part skims, common	—	@	3
Full skims	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	32	@	35
State and Penn	32	@	35
Western—Choice	30	@	31
Southern—Choice	29	@	31
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	3 00
Medium, choice	2 15	@	2 17½
Pea, choice	—	@	2 15
Red kidney, choice	—	@	3 00
White kidney	—	@	2 90
Yellow eye	2 60	@	2 62½
Black turtle soup	—	@	2 75
Lima, Cal	2 45	@	2 50
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, per bbl	2 50	@	3 75
Baldwin, per bbl	2 25	@	3 00
Northern Spy, per bbl	2 25	@	3 25
Ben Davis, per bbl	2 25	@	3 00
Greening, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	3 00	@	9 00
Jersey, per bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Strawberries, per qt	10	@	40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	13½
Chickens, per lb	—	@	12
Roosters, per lb	—	@	8½
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	15
Ducks, per pair	40	@	90
Geese, per pair	1 12	@	1 62
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	19
Fowls, Western, per lb	10	@	13
Chickens, State, per lb	11	@	16
Capons, Phila., per lb	18	@	23
Broilers, Phila., per lb	23	@	35
Ducks, per lb	9	@	16
Geese, per lb	8	@	12
Squabs, per dozen	2 00	@	3 50
HOPS.			
State, 1903, choice, per lb	36	@	38
Good to prime, per lb	31	@	33
Common to fair	27	@	30
Pacific Coast, 1903, choice	31	@	33
Good to prime, per lb	28	@	30
Common to fair	25	@	27
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	1 00	@	1 05
No. 1, per 100 lb	92½	@	97½
No. 2, per 100 lb	82½	@	85
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	65	@	67½
Straw, long rye	1 10	@	1 20
GAME.			
Snipe, per doz	1 75	@	2 00
Plover, golden, per doz	2 50	@	3 00
Grass, per doz	1 75	@	2 00
Ducks, canvas, per pair	1 50	@	3 00
Red-head, per pair	1 00	@	2 00
Mallard, per pair	75	@	1 00
Rabbits, per pair	8	@	14
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., per bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Jersey, per bbl	2 75	@	3 25
Sweets, per bbl	1 50	@	4 00
Turnips, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00	@	3 00
Egg plant, per box	2 00	@	4 00
Squash, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Peas, per basket	1 00	@	3 00
Onions, State, per bbl	3 50	@	5 50
Conn., white, per bbl	2 50	@	5 50
Orange Co., red, per bag	1 00	@	2 50
Peppers, per carrier	1 50	@	4 00
Lettuce, per basket	1 00	@	2 50
Cabbages, per crate	—	@	3 00
Cucumbers, per crate	3 00	@	4 00
String beans, per crate	1 00	@	2 50
Cauliflower, per basket	1 50	@	3 00
Celery, per dozen	10	@	50
Brussels sprouts, per qt	10	@	18
Spinach, per bbl	3 50	@	5 50
Parsnips, per bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Beets, per crate	1 25	@	1 50
Carrots, per 100 bunches	3 00	@	6 00
Kale, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Watercress, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	2 75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	5 10	@	5 40
Spring patents	5 25	@	5 85
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 10
No. 2 red	1 07	@	1 10
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	58
Oats, No. 2	54	@	57
No. 2 white	57½	@	58
Rye, Western	—	@	72½
State	65	@	68
Lard, city	—	@	7¼
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	13½
Country dressed	7	@	12
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	5 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 00	@	7 00
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 75	@	6 00
Country dressed, per lb	5	@	7½

WAR RAISES PRICE OF BREAD.

Bakers' Profits Are Lessened by Increased Price of Flour.

New York City.—Bakers' profits on bread, cake and pastry are being wiped out by the increasing price of flour. Unless the cost of wheat and flour falls, which seems unlikely, the price of a loaf of bread will be increased within a few days.

It is only competition that keeps the price of a loaf down to five cents instead of seven. But all bakers say that the business will not stand the strain of a further rise in flour, and that concerted action will have to be taken to meet such advance.

Wholesalers may meet the present emergency in one of two ways—by increasing the price per loaf or by decreasing the size of the loaves. Which method will be adopted will be determined probably by a conference of the big bakers and dealers.

Even the cracker will become somewhat of a luxury. At one of the largest factories in the country the manager said that the price of flour had increased about twenty per cent. in the last month, and as they used 1000 barrels a day it was becoming a serious matter.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

CASSVILLE.

Dr. Smith made a business trip to the county seat last Friday.

Oscar Wilson, who has been ill for several weeks, is again able to be out.

Huston Prough is busily engaged removing tie timber from Shirley's knob.

Mrs. Jane Hite, whose health has been impaired for several years, is at this writing much worse.

C. B. Horton is visiting friends this week prior to his going to Altoona where he expects to find employment.

A valuable horse owned by Charley Stever was taken suddenly sick last Saturday. At this date he has hopes of its recovery.

Friends of Dr. David Wilson have received cards announcing the marriage of his son Edgar Wilson, LL. D., to Miss Webb, both of Denver, Colorado.

Friends from about Cassville attended the reception held last Saturday at the home of James Taylor, of Eagle Foundry. All report a pleasant time and wish the bride and groom a long, happy life.

We are exceedingly sorry to learn that the death angel entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Stevens, of Mount Union, formerly residents of this place, and has taken their only daughter Mary.

On Wednesday evening Rev. Samuel McClain, pastor of the M. P. church of this place, held his last services before going to conference. His many friends wish him a safe journey and hope that he may be returned again to this charge.

Preparations for the fast approaching spring have already begun. The building situated on the W. F. Green premises which was formerly used as a storage house is now being converted into a dwelling house. It will be occupied by two families when the work is completed.

The literary society gave a public entertainment Friday evening. The entire program was interesting and instructive. The society opened by singing "Swanee River." Some of the features of the program were the following: A selection of music by the silver quartette, a solo by Mr. Miller Green and a duet by Misses Mary Stever and Elda Wilson. The subject for debate "Resolved, That the American Indian has suffered more wrongs by the hand of the white man than the negro," was debated affirmatively by Messrs. Hyssong and McClain, and negatively by Messrs. Green and Evans. After the debate one of the judges made the assertion that through misunderstanding he made a mistake in rendering his decision. Had his vote counted according to his understanding the affirmative side would have won the victory. Recitations were rendered by Miss Lucy Hamilton and Donald Strain, and a negro lecture by Jones Williams (Lewis Stever). After singing "Red, White and Blue," the society adjourned to meet one week hence.

THREE SPRINGS.

We have been having quite disagreeable weather.

A number of our citizens are making ready to "flit" on April 1st.

Our shool is progressing nicely under the skillful work of our teacher, Austin C. Peck.

Miss Katharine Cohenour has been confined to her home during the past week with la grippe.

Mordecai Chilcote and James V. Stevens have been ill at their homes in this place during the past week.

Darius W. Doyle, one of our merchants, was taken ill on Sunday morning. We hope nothing serious may result.

Melvin Allison, one of Petersburg's young men, has been spending the past week at the home of Harry Cornelius.

The family of Urias Runk, who have been afflicted with diphtheria during the past few weeks, are slowly improving.

Allen Cutshall will begin the auction of his large stock of merchandise March 9th and lasting until the entire stock is disposed of.

Mrs. Nellie Hockenberry, of Duquesne, spent a portion of the past week at the home of our merchant, H. E. Wilson, and wife.

Miss Myrtle Bergstresser, who has been sewing in this place during the past five months, returned to her home near Dublin Mills, Fulton county.

Rebecca Walker, of Hare's valley, who paid her semi-annual visit to friends in this place, left last week for Mt. Union and Mapleton where she will spend some time visiting.

The sudden freeze occurring after the rain which fell on Sunday made our streets very icy. Quite a few were unfortunate enough to receive a fall but we are glad to learn none were hurt.

John Mansberger, one of Trough Creek's promising young men, paid a short visit to relatives in this place on his return from Rockhill where he will attend the normal this summer. Success to you John.

Mrs. Rachel Heck, of this place, passed her sixty-eighth milestone on Monday last. Her sons not being able to be home each remembered her by a check. We hope she will live to see many more happy birthdays.

Rev. Singer, of this place, and Rev. Strayer, of Saltillo, have been conducting a meeting in the M. E. church at this place and we are sorry to remark that some of our people who try to take an active part in the meeting have been greatly annoyed by bad behavior in the rear of the church. Boys and girls if you cannot give respectful attention to the service you had better stay at home and not disturb those who go to church to worship.

LATTA GROVE.

Mrs. L. A. Smith is suffering with grip.

One of Sam Bowman's hogs died last week.

Isaac Dell was to Hill valley last week on business.

Elmer Bowman caught a fox with his dogs in wildcat hollow last week.

D. H. Dell, teacher of Latta Grove school, was laid up with grip for a few days last week.

Sunday and Monday, cold rain and ice. The ground hog is still holding out faithful to his weather promise.

Miss Cora, daughter of John Dougherty, of Ryde, Mifflin county, is visiting at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dell.

Following is the report of Latta Grove school for sixth month, ending February 29, 1904: Whole No. enrolled, males 13, females 15, total 28; average attendance during month, males 11, females 12, total 23; per cent. of attendance for month, males 88, females 86, total 87. Those who missed no time during month are Elda Stever, Erma Monihen, Mabel Dell, Ora Querry, Elby Monihen, Alverna Dell, Maud Stever, Orma Dell, Homer Stever, Herman Dell and Elda Dell. Visitors 7. D. H. Dell, teacher.

MILL CREEK.

March is coming in like a lamb.

Dr. Himes and wife spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Himes.

Mrs. George Laidlow, nee Margaret Fultz, is visiting her parents.

Mrs. Chas. Tate has been very much afflicted with rheumatism but is better at this writing.

Miss Jessie Stonebraker, of Altoona, visited over Sunday at the home of W. H. Stonebraker.

Miss Esther Simpson, of Illinois, who is visiting here, has been quite sick during the past week.

Twelve of the yard men at the Juniata quarry quit work on Monday because of some dissatisfaction.

Brady township might as well not have a truant officer. Whose fault is it—the teacher's, the truant officer's or the parent's.

Jno. M. Simpson has bought the two houses owned by Mrs. Byler in the west end of town. He will move into the one now occupied by the Byler family, and they will move to Kishacoquillas valley where Mr. Byler has bought a mill.

Visitor—"You say you call your horses Biscay and Bengal. Aren't those decidedly unusual names for horses?" Farmer—"Ef the joggrafies hain't changed sense I got my schoolin' them's mighty good names fer a pair o' big bays."—Baltimore American.

Wakeful Children.

For a long time the two year old child of Mr. P. L. Mc Pherson, 59 N. Tenth St., Harrisburg, Pa., would sleep but two or three ours in the early part of the night, which made it very hard for her parents. Her mother concluded that the child had stomach trouble, and gave her half of one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which quieted her stomach and she slept the whole night through. Two boxes of these Tablets have effected a permanent cure and she is now well and strong. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

His Greatest Achievement.

"And now tell me," said the teacher, "what George Washington did that made him great. I see your hand raised, Arthur. What was it?"

"Crossed the Delaware standin' up, and didn't rock the boat."

Honor to Whom Honor Is Due.

In an article in the *Booklover's Magazine*, on the "Possibilities of the Negro," Professor Du Bois, himself of African blood and an eminent sociologist, instances, as types of "the advance guard of the race" in America, ten living negroes, who in ability, quite regardless of their black blood, have raised themselves to a place distinctly above the average of mankind. The introductory paragraph of the article is striking.

It is usually considered, writes Dr. Du Bois, that negroes are to-day contributing practically nothing of importance to American civilization; that only one or two individuals of negro blood have so risen above the average of the nation as rightly to be judged men of mark.

Nor is this assumption to be wondered at, for in the world of work men are not labeled by color. When, then, the average American rushes to his telephone, there is nothing in the look of the transmitter to tell him that it is part product of a negro brain (that of Granville T. Woods, a skilled electrician, who has patented thirty-five devices); when the whiz of the engine weave cloth, drags trains, and does other deeds of magic, it does not tell the public that the oil which smooths its turning is the composition of a black man (Mr. McCoy, the pioneer in the matter of machinery lubricator); if the medical student reads in Da Costa of the skilled surgeon who recently sewed up a hole in a living man's heart he will not read that the surgeon was colored (the surgeon referred to was Dr. Daniel H. Williams, who is noted not only for his skill as a surgeon, but for his unique contribution to science); the wanderer amid the beauties of the Luxemburg is not apt to know from the dark hues of the "Raising of Lazarus" the still darker hues of its painter (Henry Ossawa Tanner, whose pictures hang in many of the world's best galleries); and it was a Texas girl who naively remarked, "I used to read Dunbar a good deal until I found out that he was a nigger."

DIED.

PARSONS—In Mount Union, February 17, 1904, Mrs. Amanda Parsons, wife of Frederick Parsons, aged about 40 years.

BOLLINGER—In Shade Valley, February 12, 1904, James A. Bollinger, aged 34 years.

BALDWIN—In Huntingdon, February 23, 1904, Bayard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Baldwin, aged about 2 years.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Huntingdon County will meet at their respective polling places on

Saturday, March 26, 1904,

between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock, p. m., to elect instructed delegates to represent them in the Republican County Convention to be held in the court house at Huntingdon on

Tuesday, March 29, 1904.

The convention will convene at 10.30 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating
One candidate for Congress.
One candidate for President Judge.
One candidate for State Senate.
Two candidate for Assembly.
One candidate for Director of the Poor.
One candidate for Coroner.
One candidate for Delegate to the National Convention.
Two candidates for Delegates to the State Convention.
Delegates to the County Convention will be elected by ballot.

Each candidate must report to the County Chairman and pay his assessment for expenses on or before March 16, 1904, otherwise his name will not appear on the ticket, nor will he be eligible for nomination before the Convention Candidates names will appear on the ticket in the order of their registration.

The representation will be as follows:

Alexandria	2	North Dublin	2
Ardenheim	2	North Porter	2
Barree	2	North Tell	2
Birmingham	2	Oneida	2
Broad Top City	2	Orbisonia	3
Carbon	2	Penn	2
Calvin	2	Petersburg	2
Cass	3	Puttstown	2
Cassville	2	Rockhill	2
Clay	2	Robertsdale	2
Coalmont	2	Saltillo	2
Cromwell	3	Shade Gap	2
Dudley	2	Shirleysburg	2
Franklin	2	Shirley	2
Grantsville	2	smithfield	2
Greenwood Furnace	2	South Brady	2
Henderson	2	South Dublin	2
Hill Valley	2	South Porter	3
Hopewell	2	South Tell	2
Hunt'gd'n 1st wd	3	South Warriorsmark	2
2d ward	4	Spruce Creek	2
3d ward	4	Springfield	4
4th ward	4	Three Springs	2
Jackson	2	Tod	3
Juniata	2	Union	2
Lincoln	2	Valley Point	2
Logan	2	Walker	2
Mapleton	2	Warriorsmark	3
Marklesburg	2	West	2
Miller	2		
Morris	2	Total	144
Mount Union	5	Necessary to nominate	73
Mt. Union District	2		
North Brady	2		

A. S. WELCH,
Chairman Republican Co. Com.

R. W. WILLIAMSON, D. H. MYERS, } Secretaries.

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Remember, we sell Boots and Shoes at lowest profit.

We also call your attention to our Bed Comfortables—bed spreads, blankets, pillows, &c., &c.

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get our prices before you buy. Sure to save you money.

Fodder Twine, Shingles, Tar Roofing, Lime, in fact we have the largest variety of goods in town.

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Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sep. 30, 1903.

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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGRESS.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of Huntingdon County and the conference of the 17th Congressional district.
Huntingdon. W. H. BOGGS.

STATE SENATE.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for nomination for the State Senate, subject to the result of the ensuing primary election. JNO. S. BARE.
Huntingdon, Jan. 11, 1904.

STATE SENATE.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for State Senate, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries and District Conference. A. S. WELCH.
Mount Union, Pa.

LEGISLATURE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. L. M. HAGERTY.
Morris township.

LEGISLATURE.—To the Republicans of Huntingdon county: I hereby announce my candidacy for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. S. G. RUDY.
Huntingdon, Pa.

ASSEMBLY.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for Assembly, subject to the Republican convention.
Orbisonia. Z. B. TAYLOR.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Directer of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. J. QUINCY DELL.
Cass township.

FOR SALE—No. 8 cook stove with hot water tank; only used a few years; will be sold cheap. MRS. D. R. SIMPSON, Mill Creek, Pa. 3-2-3t

FOR SALE—A good Brick House with seven rooms, lot 50x150 feet, situate in Mapleton Borough. ALSO two lots 50x150, each adjoining the above lot. A good chance either for a home or investiment. These lots are all planted with the choicest fruit trees and vines, it being the George Godard homestead. Inquire of or write B. FRANK GODARD, executor, Huntingdon, Pa.

FARM FOR RENT.—The William Thompson farm, located along the Penna. R. R. about two miles west of Mapleton, containing 146 acres, about 75 acres of which is cleared, a good house and bank barn and out buildings, a good orchard, and a running stream of mountain water runs within a few yards of the house. An extra good chance will be given. Apply to EFFIE THOMPSON, 430 Church St., Huntingdon, Pa. 2-10-4t

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THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Mar. 2, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 29, 1903.

New York:	D'ly P.M.	D'ly Night	D'ly A.M.	D ly A.M.	D'lv A. M	D'ly ex S. P.M.
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	5 55
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	11 40	11 40	5 30
Washington.	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	5 40
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 52	. . .	12 00	7 00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 20	11 35
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 32	10 46
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 37	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 54	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 22	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 32	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 22	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	f 1 07	. .	f4 22	6 59	f11 57
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	7 05	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 28	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	J5 04	7 52	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	8 12	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 18	. .
Mapleton.	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 25	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 44	8 43	. .
Petersburg.	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 57	. .
Birm'gham.	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 14	9 19	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 19	9 25	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 37	9 42	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	6 55	10 00	. .
Pittsburg	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 45	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.55 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly A.M.	D'ly A.M.	D'ly A.M.	D'ly P.M.	D'ly P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	P9 38
Petersburg.	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamiltonf	6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 40	.	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 18	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 42	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 48	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 07	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 17	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	. .	5 29	9 05	. .
Duncannon.	8 27	. .	10 52	. .	5 57	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	12 15	12 15	*3 11	6 00	9 45	2 20	7 15
Washington	1 20	1 20	*4 20	7 15	. .	3 30	8 30
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
Cort'dt St	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
W. 23d St	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	. .	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 and 6.10 p. m. weekdays.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 7.40 a. m., 1.50, 4.50 and 5.25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 55 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

The Real George Washington.

By Frank G. Carpenter.

Alexandria, Va., is full of unpublished tradition of George Washington. Mount Vernon is only nine miles from Alexandria, and Washington got most of his supplies at the latter town. He came there to vote, and until a few years ago the little office in which he did business there still stood. It was at Alexandria that Washington met General Braddock, and with him started out on that disastrous campaign. His last review of troops was made from the steps of an Alexandria hotel about a year before his death.

From the traditions of Alexandria and from many other sources, Frank G. Carpenter has tried to make up in his mind's eye a picture of George Washington as he really was. He was exceedingly tall, and when young quite slender. He had enormous hands and feet. His boots were No. 13, and his ordinary walking shoes No. 12. No one can look at the silk stockings which hang up in Mount Vernon and not realize that it took a big leg to fill them. He was a man of muscle.

During his service in the army he weighed 200 pounds, and was so strong that he could lift his tent with one hand, although it usually required the strength of two men to place it on the camp wagon, writes Mr. Carpenter. I mean of course, when it was folded up and wrapped around the poles. Washington could hold a musket with one hand and fire it. He was a good shot and a good swordsman. The pictures of the father of our country make you think that Washington was a burnette. His face is dark and sombre. The truth is, he had a skin like an Irish baby, and his hair was almost red. He had a broad chest but not a full one.

His voice was not strong, and during his last days he had a hacking cough. His eyes were cold gray, and it is said that he seldom smiled, although there is reason to believe that he had considerable humor about him. His nose was prominent. He was particular as to his appearance and fastidious in dress. He wore plain clothes and always kept himself well shaven, acting as his own barber.

During the latter part of his life he wore false teeth. His teeth did not fit well and pushed out his lower lip.

Washington was an eminently fair man. He had a quick temper but as a rule he kept it under control. Sometimes, however, it got the best of him.

George Washington was simple in tastes, and during his youth he was an enormous eater, but was not particular as to what he had. He wanted plain food and plenty of it. During his later years he ate very little. His breakfast at Mount Vernon was of corn cakes, honey and tea, with possibly an egg, and after that he ate no more until dinner. He kept, however, a good table, and usually had friends with him.

As the years went on Washington's lands increased in value, and when he died he was one of the richest men of his time. He had houses in Alexandria and property in Washington. He had valuable lands near the present site of Pittsburg. He was throughout his life a money-maker, and I was told at Alexandria that when he was a boy he got $5 a day and upward for his surveying. He put his surplus money into lands, and an advertisement in a Baltimore paper of 1773 states that he had 20,000 acres of land for sale on the Ohio River. His will, which is now kept about twenty miles from Washington in the safe of the old court house at Fairfax, Va., gives a detailed statement of every article he possessed down to the calves and sheep. His personal estate was then put down at $532,000, and this included a vast amount of tobacco, large numbers of cattle, sheep and horses, nearly all of which he willed to his wife.

The account books which are kept at Washington in the State Department show that Washington was very careful about keeping a record of his expenditures. He put down everything, and among other items you see his losses at cards and at the horse races are frequent. The curious thing about his accounts is that there was almost always a deficiency at the end of the year which he could not account for.

Through his letters now owned by the Government you see here and there correspondence which shows that he was very hard up at times. In 1785 he wrote that he could get no wheat on credit, and that he had no cash to pay for it. Three years later he urges a man to pay the $1000 which he owes him, and says that he has put off the sheriff three times already, and that he needs money to pay his taxes. He was not afraid to dun his debtors, and he is said to have been one of the shrewdest dealers among the planters of his time.

From the above it will be seen that Washington had by no means an easy life. He had many troubles outside of those connected with his estate. He had many enemies as our leading politicians have to-day and he was accused of all kinds of crimes and misdemeanors.

When his birthday was first celebrated, in 1783, there was a great deal of criticism on the part of his enimies, and the *Aurora*, one of the opposition newspapers of Philadelphia published long poems describing him as the worst of men.

The House of Representatives was asked to adjourn for half an hour on February 22, 1796, to pay respects to President Washington on the occasion of his birthday. This practice had been in vogue since Washington was first inaugurated. The House, however, refused to adjourn, on the ground that it was the duty of Congress to attend to legislative business and not to pay foolish compliments.

When Washington delivered his farewell address he was reviled by the opposite party.

Notwithstsnding all this, the character of Washington shines brighter to-day than ever before. With his little weaknesses, which historians have done their best to hide, he is, taking him altogether, perhaps the greatest American our country has ever produced, and the false charges against him were but drops of moisture on the mirror of his fame, which time has long since washed away.—*Ex.*

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect January 11, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	‖ 9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	‖ 10 00	4 45	1 15	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 27	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	1 45	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	1 55	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 25	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 30	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	2 40	6 45
Robertsdale . . . ARRIVE	11 30	6 25	2 50	6 55
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Robertsdale . . . LEAVE	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	‖ 7 38	2 15	9 50	5 55
	‖ 7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	SOUTHWARD No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	NORTHWARD No. 11 p.m.
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . . Ar	9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	.*Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap . Lv	9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager.

William Reed & Sons

Spring Opening!

You are cordially invited to our Spring Opening on Saturday March 12th.

For months back we have been preparing for spring, buying from the largest and best houses in the country and with a recent visit to New York are now prepared to show the largest and we think the most beautiful stock we have ever nad.

If you have never attended any of our openings, come to this one; you will find a hearty welcome. This is a gala day, not so much for selling but to entertain our friends and patrons. The store puts on her best dress and it is not without some pride that we offer for inspection this spring's collection.

Every one knows of the great advance in cotton. Anticipating this advance we placed heavy orders in cotton goods, had them shipped and stored long before the advance so that we will be able to sell these goods at the old prices, which in many cases are now lower than they can be had at wholesale.

Prof. Pottieger's Orchestra of Ten Pieces Will Furnish Music in the Evening from Seven till Ten.

☞NOTICE.—Beginning March 1st the Store will remain open evenings until 8 o'clock.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

FOUND!

100-pc. Dinner Sets

In different decorations

$7.00 to $15.00.

A lot of heavy Gold Band Cups, Saucers and Plates

At 10 Cents

An assortment of Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $5.00

Wood and Iron Wagons, Child's Doll Coaches, Carts and Chair Carts, Pillow Sham Holders; also a full line of Tin, Granite, Wooden and Willow ware, Crocks, 1 pt. to 1 gal. at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

DOCTORS FALL IN LINE.

Practicing Physicians recognize the unfailing reliability of Doan's Kidney Pills by prescribing them for Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Disorders—a tribute won by no other Proprietary Medicine. Four cases cited from "Notes of His Practice," by Dr. Leland Williamson, of Yorktown, Ark.

YORKTOWN, ARK., Mar. 1, 1904.

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I have been engaged in the practice of medicine in this section for ten years. This is a very sickly climate, on the Bayou Bartholomew, near the Arkansas River. It is particularly malarious and miasmatic; we meet with many and various abnormal conditions of the human family; prominent among the cases in which I have been called upon to prescribe is kidney disease. Many of these disorders manifest themselves by pains in the back, often extending to other parts of the body; sometimes headache is present, caused by uraemic or chronic uric acid poisoning, soreness in region of kidneys, cloudy, thickened and foul-smelling urine, discharges of pus or corruption; inflammation of the kidneys, extending to the bladder, is caused by excess of uric acid and decomposition of the urine. Hemorrhage is sometimes met with, caused by high state of inflammation or congestion.

There is no class of diseases a doctor is called oftener to treat than the variety of kidney diseases, in many of which the patient will have chills or rigors, followed by fever, a result of the kidneys failing to eliminate the uric acid poison from the system. Such cases require the kidneys restored to their natural functions, then the poison and foreign substances are removed—shock to the nervous system averted and natural health restored.

I have, for some time, been using Doan's Kidney Pills in these many manifestations and with uniform success, curing most cases. I can further say that even in hopeless cases where they have waited too long, Doan's Kidney Pills afford much relief and prolong life. I can recommend the pills in conditions of excessive or deficient secretion of urine, as also in convalescence from swamp-fever and malarial attacks, as verified by the following cases in my practice.

CASE 1.

THOS. ORELL, Bear, Ark., age 60. Pain in back for several weeks, then chills, irregular sometimes, severe rigors followed by fever. Gave good purgative of calomel and padoph, and Doan's Kidney Pills. After taking four boxes of the pills, patient up and enjoying good health for one of his age.

CASE 2.

MRS. SMITH, Tarry, Ark., age 29, mother of four children. Had female complaint and kidney trouble, manifest by pain in back and urine irregular; sometimes very clear, changing to cloudy, and with much sediment on standing in chamber. Gave local treatment for female complaint and prescribed Doan's Pills; after using six boxes she regards herself as cured.

CASE 3.

BROWN EAKS, Wynne, Ark., age 21. Had severe case of malaria! hoemataria or swamp fever. Gave necessary liver medicine, calomel and padoph, and morph.-sulph., to relieve pain, and ordered Doan's Pills for the high state of congestion and inflammation of the kidneys. Recovery resulted in two weeks. Prescribed Doan's Kidney Pills, to be continued until the kidneys were thoroughly strengthened and all pain in back subsided.

CASE 4.

ELIJAH ELLIOTT, Tarry., Ark., age 34. Pain in back and legs and headache. Uric-acid poisoning. Prescribed Doan's Kidney Pills After taking several boxes pain subsided—urine became normal, or natural, and patient able to resume his work.

These are a few of the typical cases in which I have used Doan's Kidney Pills. In a great many instances I use them alone with curative results, while with some others indicated remedies are associated.

I believe that by the judicious use of Doan's Pills many serious complications are arrested and many hopeless and incurable cases of Bright's disease prevented.

I have often found that one box of the pills is all that is required to effect a cure, but in some cases I continue their use until all symptoms are entirely absent and the cure effectual and permanent. Yours truly,

Dr. Leland Williamson,

YORKTOWN, ARK.

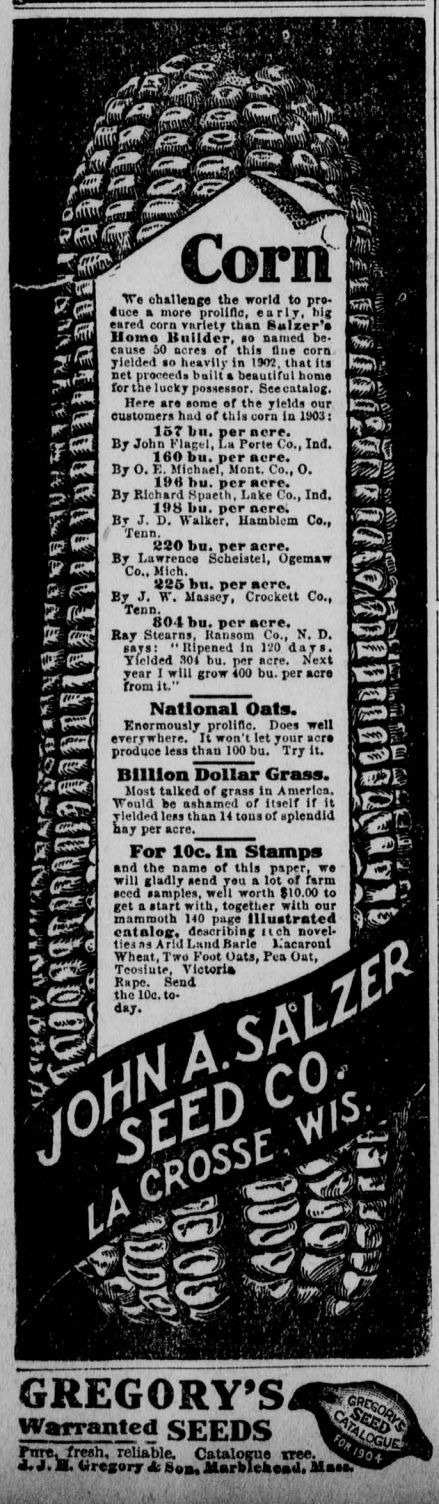
A free trial of this great Kidney and Bladder Specific can be obtained by addressing Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y. The regular size is 50 cents per box. If not for sale by your druggist or dealer, will be sent by mail, charges prepaid, on receipt of price.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the brightest and fastest colors.

In a cubic foot of honeycomb there are about 9000 cells.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The first ruler honored with the title of "His Majesty" was Louis XI. of France.


Corn
We challenge the world to produce a more prolific, early, big eared corn variety than Salzer's Home Builder, so named because 50 acres of this fine corn yielded so heavily in 1902, that its net proceeds built a beautiful home for the lucky possessor. See catalog.
Here are some of the yields our customers had of this corn in 1903:
157 bu. per acre. By John Flagel, La Porte Co., Ind.
160 bu. per acre. By O. E. Michael, Mont. Co., O.
196 bu. per acre. By Richard Spaeth, Lake Co., Ind.
198 bu. per acre. By J. D. Walker, Hamblem Co., Tenn.
220 bu. per acre. By Lawrence Scheistel, Ogemaw Co., Mich.
225 bu. per acre. By J. W. Massey, Crockett Co., Tenn.
304 bu. per acre. Ray Stearns, Ransom Co., N. D. says: "Ripened in 120 days. Yielded 304 bu. per acre. Next year I will grow 400 bu. per acre from it."
National Oats.
Enormously prolific. Does well everywhere. It won't let your acre produce less than 100 bu. Try it.
Billion Dollar Grass.
Most talked of grass in America. Would be ashamed of itself if it yielded less than 14 tons of splendid hay per acre.
For 10c. in Stamps
and the name of this paper, we will gladly send you a lot of farm seed samples, well worth $10.00 to get a start with, together with our mammoth 140 page illustrated catalog, describing such novelties as Arid Land Barley, Macaroni Wheat, Two Foot Oats, Pea Oat, Teosinte, Victoria Rape. Send the 10c. today.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

GREGORY'S Warranted SEEDS

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1904

Pure, fresh, reliable. Catalogue free. J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass.

The Italian Method.

Italian newspapers have few subscribers. They are sold mostly on the streets.

For 30c. and This Notice

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., will send free

1 pkg. May 1st Carrot.....10c.
1 pkg. Earliest Green Eating Onion.....10c.
1 pkg. Peep Of Day Tomato.....20c.
1 pkg. Salzer's Flash Light Radish.....10c.
1 pkg. Long Quick, Quick Radish.....10c.
1 pkg. Salzer's Queen of All Radish..10c.

Above six rare novelties, the choicest and finest of their kind, have a retail value of 70c., but they are mailed to you free, together with Salzer's big catalog, well worth $100.00 to every wide-awake gardener, all upon receipt of but 30c. in postage and this notice. [A.C.L.]

A locomotive, when going at express speed, gives 1056 puffs per mile.

Children Shout With Delight

When they take Hoxsie's croup cure. So pleasant to taste and it cures coughs, colds, pneumonia and diphtheria at once. 50 cts.

Bengal, with an area of 203,473 square miles, has a population of 74,713,000.

Teosinte and Billion Dollar Grass.

The two greatest fodder plants on earth, one good for 14 tons of hay and the other 80 tons green fodder per acre. Grows everywhere, so does Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. sheep and swine food per acre. [A.C.L.]

JUST SEND 10C. IN STAMPS TO THE John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples.

A weekly paper published in Athens, Greece, is written entirely in verse.

Indispensable

For all aches from head to foot

St. Jacobs Oil

has curative qualities to reach the

PAINS and ACHES

of the human family, and to relieve and cure them promptly.

Price 25c. and 50c.

ROCHESTER SWEPT BY FIRE

Buffalo and Syracuse Send Engines to the Scene.

LOSS WILL BE OVER $4,000,000

Business District Destroyed by Conflagration Caused by Defective Electric Wires—Several of the Largest Buildings in the City in Ruins—Three City Blocks Wiped Out.

Rochester, N. Y.—The most disastrous fire in the history of Rochester raged here for seven hours. Before the Fire Department, assisted by reinforcements from Syracuse and Buffalo, had checked the flames they had swept the retail clothing and dry goods district for a space of three blocks, and had inflicted a loss which is estimated by insurance experts at over $4,000,000. Of this amount, $750,000 represents the loss on buildings and the rest is on stocks and office furnishings. In addition, about 2500 persons are, for the time being, thrown out of employment.

Three out of the five big department stores of the city were consumed by the flames, one of them, the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, being by far the largest establishment of the kind in the city. This firm alone suffered a loss estimated at $1,250,000, a large portion of which is covered by insurance.

The fire was discovered by the night watchman in the employ of the Rochester Dry Goods Company, who says it started from a fuse which blew out in the electric elevator connection. Almost simultaneously an explosion occurred in the basement of Beadle & Sherburne's store, next door. Smoke and flames poured through the elevator grating in the sidewalk, and in an incredibly short time the buildings were a mass of flame.

The burned district lies on the north side of Main street, between St. Paul street and Clinton avenue, running from St. Paul street almost the entire length of the block. The fire started on the eastern end of the block, in the store of the Rochester Dry Goods Company, and worked west, taking but one store east of this establishment, that of the Walkover Shoe Company, before its progress was checked in that direction. Next west was the store of the Beadle, Sherburne Company, which was destroyed. Then the flames ate up the marble block occupied by the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, and finally the thirteen-story granite building, a so-called fireproof structure, and the finest commercial building in the city.

The fire completely gutted the inside of the building, the flames going from story to story and from room to room, licking up every article of inflammable matter that could be found, but leaving practically unharmed the granite, the brick in the walls and the steel and iron that bound them together.

There is nothing left of any of the other buildings. They have been razed to the ground. The blow is one that will affect Rochester business men seriously, but it is one that they will be able quickly to rally from, and the prospects are that inside of six months new buildings will be ready for occupancy and the trade of the city will go on without interruption.

JAIL FOR UNION MEN.

Chicago Judge Sentences Five For Violating His Injunction.

Chicago, Ill.—Judge Holdom has again held Franklin Union, No. 4, of Press Feeders, guilty of violating the injunction of the court, and has sentenced five of its members, including the President, to jail. The action, which was brought by the Chicago Typothetae, charged the Franklin Union and its members with violating the injunction restraining interference with non-union employes.

The union was fined $1000. J. M. Shea, its Secretary, was fined $100 and sentenced to six months in the county jail. President Werner was fined $250 and sent to jail for three months. Jerome Collins got two months; Harry Brown was ordered imprisoned for forty days, and Michael Flannery was sentenced to thirty days in jail.

In his finding Judge Holdom declared that the members of the union had been proved to have intimidated other workers who were employed at plants which had come under the ban of the union.

CHARITY MONEY MISSING.

American Surety's Boston Agent is Accused of Taking It.

Boston, Mass. — Wallace H. Ham, manager of the Boston branch of the American Surety Company, of New York, Treasurer of St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, Roxbury, and until recently Treasurer of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in this city, was arrested, charged with the larceny of $104,000 from the American Surety Company.

In court, George N. Perry, counsel for the surety company, stated that although the warrant alleged the appropriation of $104,000, he was ready to prove that as much as $170,000 had been taken by Ham while manager for the company.

Mr. Perry said that Ham also was responsible for a loss of from $40,000 to $50,000 in the hands of St. Luke's Home.

JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK

Daring Attempt to Blockade Entrance to Port Arthur.

Admiral Alexieff Issues Proclamation in Manchuria Ordering All Inhabitants to Aid Russia.

Port Arthur.—The Japanese made an attempt to block the entrance of the inner harbor and dock. With this object four merchant steamers, accompanied by torpedo vessels, were sent from two sides toward the entrance of the channel. The movement was perceived by the battleship Retvizan, which was lying in the channel, and which opened fire immediately. At the same time the guns of the forts on the Tiger Peninsula, Golden Hill, and Electric Cliff were turned upon the enemy and a furious cannonade ensued, lasting until five in the morning. Then the firing slackened and became desultory.

The Japanese failed to effect their purpose. All four steamers were sunk. They are lying in the following positions:

One behind Golden Hill. One near the Retvizan. Two between the entrance of the channel and Lao-thie-shan peninsula.

Two of the vessels were set on fire.

The cruisers Bayan and Novik pursued the Japanese torpedo flotilla.

Ying-Kau. — Viceroy Alexieff has caused a proclamation to be issued through Manchuria, notifying the Chinese that Russia is at war with Japan on account of Japan's treacherous attack on the Russian fleet.

The proclamation is in six sections, as follows:

First — The inhabitants are warned that they must prevent the encroachment of Chinese on Russian territory.

Second—Russian and Chinese interests are declared to be identical, but as China says she wishes to maintain neutrality, all officials in Manchuria, instead of hindering, must assist the Russian Army.

Third—The people shall continue their occupations, and shall treat the Russian troops with confidence.

Fourth—The railway telegraphs are left to the protection of the people, who will be held responsible in case they are injured.

Fifth—The people are warned not to obey the threats of the chunchus (bandits), who are the curse of Manchuria, but must assist the troops to exterminate them. If they do not aid in this they also will be treated as robbers.

Sixth—If the people antagonize the troops or show them hatred they will be exterminated without mercy. The government is taking all steps, in any event, to protect its interests.

Nagasaki.—The Japanese Government has seized 670 tons of mess beef which was shipped from San Francisco on the steamer Korea, and which was consigned to the Russian Government at Vladivostok.

FRANCE AND SPAIN ARBITRATE.

French Foreign Office Announces a Treaty Has Been Signed.

Paris, France.—The Foreign Office announced that a treaty of arbitration between France and Spain had been signed. The terms are identical with the recent arbitration treaties concluded between France and Great Britain and Italy and Great Britain.

The consummation of the treaty gives the officials here great satisfaction. They say it shows the falsity of the reports recently in circulation in regard to the relations between France and Spain. The treaty is considered also as disposing of the reports of friction over Spain's North African possessions.

PANAMA TREATY INTO EFFECT.

President Signs Proclamation as Last Formality.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt signed the proclamation putting into effect the treaty with Panama regarding the isthmian canal. As soon as the proclamation was signed it was returned to the State Department, where the exchange of ratifications already had taken place between Secretary of State Hay and Minister Bunau-Varilla, of Panama. The Cabinet was in session when the proclamation reached the White House from the State Department. Secretary Loeb took the document to the President, and he signed it immediately.

Coal Production For 1902.

The Census Bureau has issued a report on the mining of coal in the United States for the year ended December 31, 1902. It shows a total production of 301,590,439 short tons, valued at $367,052,069. Of this total, 260,216,844 short tons, valued at $290,858,483, were bituminous, and 41,373,595 short tons, valued at $76,173,586 were anthracite.

Buffalo Lawyer Shot.

Henry L. Schwartz, of the law firm of Baker & Schwartz, was shot and wounded at Buffalo, N. Y., by H. A. Knowles, a well-known business man, of Buffalo, who, ten minutes later, shot himself dead in the presence of Chief of Detectives Taylor and Detective Sergeant O'Connor.

Two Women Crushed to Death.

Mrs. C. B. Fountain and her mother, Mrs. A. Hogue, of Valley Junction, Ia., were crushed to death by an elevator at the State House. They were caught between the elevator and an upper floor of the building. Mrs. Fountain lost her life in an attempt to save her mother.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Gamblers on ocean steamers operate in groups of two or three.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A pelican's pouch is large enough to hold seven quarts of water.

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Teething Disorders, Stomach Troubles and Destroy Worms; 30,000 testimonials of cures. All druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Red-haired people, it is stated, are less liable to become bald.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Gives to Salzer's Oats its heartiest endorsement. Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1903 from 150 to 300 bu. per acre in 30 different States, and you, Mr. Farmer, can beat this in 1904, if you will. Salzer's seeds are pedigree seeds, bred up through careful selection to big yields.

	Per Acre.
Salzer's Beardless Barley yielded	121 bu.
Salzer's Home Builder Corn....	300 bu.
Speltz and Macaroni Wheat....	80 bu.
Salzer's Victoria Rape.....	60,000 lbs.
Salzer's Teosinte, the fodder wonder	160,000 lbs.
Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass....	50,000 lbs.
Salzer's Pedigree Potatoes.....	1,000 bu.

Now such yields pay and you can have them, Mr. Farmer, in 1904.

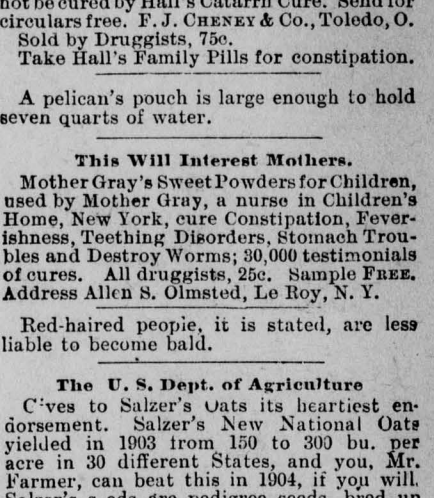
SEND 10C. IN STAMPS

and this notice to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and you will get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [A.C.L.]

The most valuable feathers are those of the mirasol, a bird of Argentina.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Copenhagen has the largest inclosed deer park in the world. Its area is 4200 acres.



Miss M. Cartledge gives some helpful advice to young girls. Her letter is but one of thousands which prove that nothing is so helpful to young girls who are just arriving at the period of womanhood as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which cured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over.

"Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, MISS M. CARTLEDGE, 533 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga."—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

50,000 AMERICANS

WERE WELCOMED TO

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Western Canada

DURING LAST YEAR.

They are settled and settling on the Grain and Grazing Lands, and are prosperous and satisfied.

Sir Wilfred Laurier recently said: "A new star has risen on the horizon, and it is toward it that every immigrant who leaves the land of his ancestors to come and seek a home for himself now turns his gaze"—Canada. There is

Room for Millions.

FREE Homesteads given away. Schools, Churches, Railways, Markets, Climate, everything to be desired.

For a descriptive Atlas and other information apply to Mr. W. D. SCOTT, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

REBELS BROKE THEIR WORD

Dominicans Treacherously Attacked Our Ships.

AMERICAN FLAG PLAINLY VISIBLE

Captain Wainwright Reports on the Shelling of the Rebel Camp and the Landing of United States Marines at San Domingo—Insurgents Offered No Resistance to Our Men.

Washington, D. C.—From Captain Richard Wainwright, of the cruiser Newark, the Navy Department has received by mail a report of the incident near Santo Domingo City in which an insurgent camp was shelled by the Newark and a force of bluejackets and marines from that vessel and the cruiser Columbia landed to drive them from the coast. Captain Wainwright's account differs in some respects from the reports telegraphed by Charge d'Affaires Powell and Captain Miller, of the Columbia. He says:

"Upon arriving off Santo Domingo City I found the U. S. S. Columbia, and at once reported to Captain Miller. The steamship New York arrived shortly after us, and at noon went alongside the dock in the river to unload her cargo, about 1900 barrels. Captain Miller had made a written agreement with the commanding Generals of both forces that there would be no firing on that side of the city while the New York was at the dock.

"The Columbia's steam launch, with a large United States flag at the bow, went into the dock, preceding the New York, also flying an American flag. The insurgents from the east bank of the river fired upon the New York, and upon the Columbia's steam launch. After consultation with Captain Miller, and by his direction, I moved to a position directly opposite the river and shelled the east bank of the river in order to drive back into the interior all insurgents in that neighborhood, preparing the way for landing a battalion composed of the landing force of the Columbia and Newark.

"The battalion, under command of Lieutenant Commander Parker, equipped in light marching order, landed. At a small town about half a mile in the interior the insurgents were found in some force under the command of General Jose Tiburzier. The General was warned to remove his forces back into the interior at once, away from the east bank of the river, and that he should not fire on the town again from that side. He signed another written agreement to that effect, and at once collected his forces and marched his men into the interior.

"The railroad from Puerto Plata to Santiago is controlled throughout by General Morales. The only town in the interior in that neighborhood remaining in the hands of the insurgents is La Vega, the interior end of the British railroad from Sanchez. The telegraph and train service between La Vega and Sanchez are interrupted. There is no communication between Sanchez and any other port at present.

"The whole southeastern peninsula is in the hands of the insurgents, and Santo Domingo City is surrounded and closely invested by about 1200 men of the insurgent force."

SPANIARD STABS YANKEE TAR.

Cruiser's Sailors Draw Knives on the Columbia's Men at St. Thomas.

St. Thomas, D. W. I.—A fight occurred here between sailors from a Spanish and an American warship, which resulted in the wounding of several men and a victory for the Americans.

The fight began when a seaman from the cruiser Columbia jostled a sailor from the Spanish cruiser Rio de la Plata as he passed him in the street. The Spaniard was with a companion from his ship, as was the American sailor, and all the men were on shore liberty. The Spanish sailor drew a stiletto and seriously wounded the American who had brushed against him. Other men from the Columbia who were on shore gathered around their companions and attacked the two Spaniards, who defended themselves with their knives and succeeded in wounding several other Americans.

They finally escaped, ran to the wharf and jumped into the water. They were picked up by a harbor boat and taken on board their ship. The wounded American sailor is in a hospital here in a critical condition.

TOWNS TAKEN IN SAN DOMINGO.

Government Forces Rout Rebels at San Cristobal and Bani.

San Domingo.—The towns of San Cristobal and Bani have been recaptured by forces from the Government gunboat Presidente. Another Government force has been sent to attack the insurgents at San Pedro de Macoris.

United States Minister Powell has informed the Government that Washington does not recognize the closing of ports not at present in possession of the Government. The blockade is ineffective.

The insurgents inflicted great damage to property in the vicinity of this city. The town of San Carlos has been almost completely destroyed.

Superintendent Maxwell Re-Elected.

The Board of Education of the Borough of Manhattan re-elected Superintendent Maxwell.

PANAMA TREATY RATIFIED

United States Senate Passes Measure by a Vote of 66 to 14.

Senator Bacon's Amendment Providing For Arrangement of Compensation to Colombia Rejected.

Washington, D. C.—By a vote of 66 to 14 the Senate ratified the Panama Treaty without amendment. This was an unusually large vote, only nine members being absent and not voting. Of these nine six were paired in the affirmative with three in the negative. Had every Senator voted the result would have been yeas, 72, nays, 17. The negative was made up entirely of Democrats, but the vote on ratification cannot be said to have been partisan, as fourteen Democrats voted in the affirmative and two were paired on that side. This made 16 Democratic Senators for and 17 against ratification.

The only other vote was on the amendment offered by Senator Bacon providing for an arrangement for compensating Colombia for loss of the territory of Panama. This was rejected by a vote of 49 to 24.

The debate in executive session was generally on the merits of the treaty, with reference to the secret papers, which were sent to the Senate by the President. Senator Morgan made a set speech which occupied the greater part of the time. Senator Culberson made comments on the secret correspondence and asserted that it showed that the "reasonable time" referred to in the Spooner act was known to have expired, both for negotiating the Hay-Herran treaty and its ratification.

REBELS FIRE ON GERMAN SHIP.

Dominican Gunboat Attempts to Hold Up Steamer in Vain.

Kingston, Jamaica.—The German steamer Altenburg, Captain Kuhls, from Hamburg and West Indian points, arrived here and reported that between San Domingo and Sanchez, Santo Domingo, the Dominican gunboat Presidente hove in sight and fired a blank shot across her bows.

Captain Kuhls, however, refused to stop, and no further interfence with the Altenburg was attempted.

At Puerto Platta, Santo Domingo, President Morales warned Captain Kuhls against proceeding to Monte Cristi; but the Altenburg went there and landed cargo. Because of the revolution the steamer did not land anything at San Domingo City.

DODGE IS FREED.

Out on $10,000 Bail, as Appeal is Granted.

Houston, Texas.—The culmination of the Charles F. Dodge controversy apparently was reached, so far as all Texas tribunals are concerned, in a victory for Dodge and those interested in keeping him away from New York.

Judge Burns, in the Federal Court, granted an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States on the constitutional points involved. He also ordered that Dodge be released under the $10,000 cash bond he previously had given for an appeal. The freedom of Dodge is limited, however, to territory in the jurisdiction of the Federal Court for the Southern District of Texas. This will permit Dodge to go as far south as the Rio Grande.

BARON AND BEAR DIE.

Body of Wealthy Von Schlosser Found on Pacific Coast.

Port Angeles, Wash.—The body of Baron Martin von Schlosser, formerly an officer in the German Army, and for many years a resident of this city, has been found on the range south of the Hot Springs, near the body of a dead bear. The Baron undoubtedly had been killed by the bear while hunting.

On his body were receipts from banks in Portland, Ore.; Chicago and New York for more than $100,000.

A letter found on the body directed that Judge Hatch should administer his affairs. Baron von Schlosser had been a resident of Port Angeles for several years, and only recently had taken out naturalization papers.

GERMANS KILL 70 NATIVES.

Forces in Southwest Africa Repulse Two Attacks.

Berlin, Germany.—Colonel Leutwein, Governor of German Southwest Africa, cables that Ovambos, under Captain Nechale, attacked the police post at Amatoni and were repulsed with a loss of sixty men killed. A division under Lieutenant Schultze had a fight with the Hereros at South Tsumana, in which the enemy lost ten men killed. The Germans sustained no casualties and Lieutenant Schultze captured large herds of cattle.

EXPLOSION KILLS FOUR.

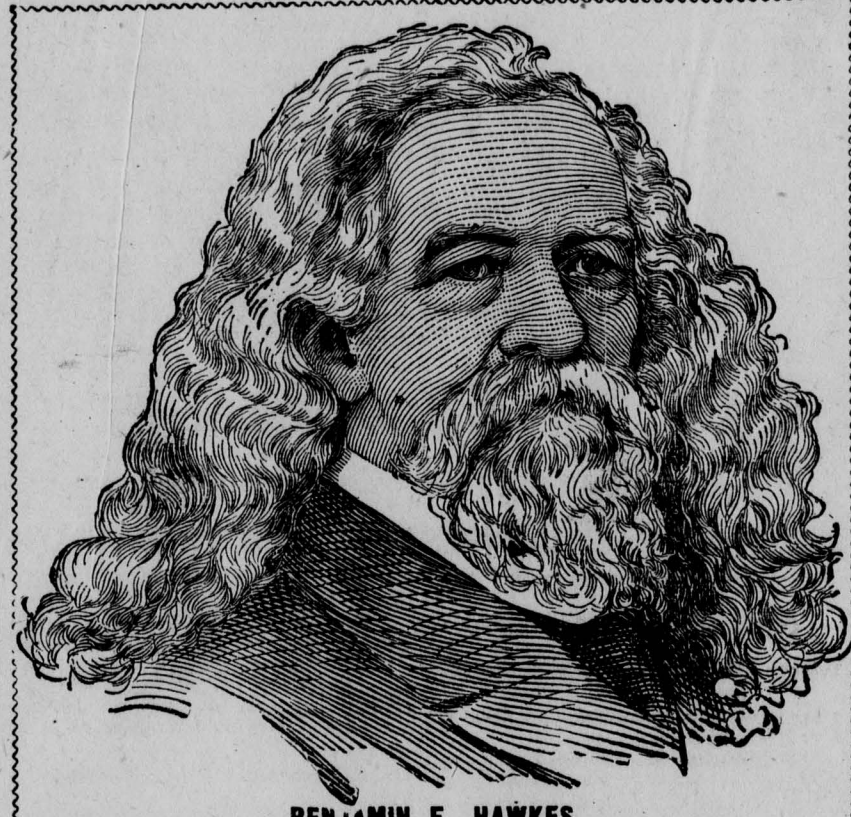
Powdered Starch Becomes Ignited—Damage to Factory About $200,000.

Waukegan, Ill.—The starch plant of the Warner Sugar Refining Company was destroyed by fire following an explosion. Four men were killed and several others injured.

The property loss is estimated at about $200,000. The explosion was caused by the igniting of a fine dust or powder that arises from the ground starch. The force of the explosion was felt five miles away.

A COMRADE OF GENERAL GRANT

Says: "I Do Not Believe Pe-ru-na Has a Superior for Catarrh."



BENJAMIN F. HAWKES.

Benjamin F. Hawkes, of Washington, D. C., is One of the Three Living Comrades of General Grant in His Cadet Days at West Point.

In a recent letter from 611 G street, S. W., Washington, D. C., this venerable gentleman says of Peruna:

"I have tried Peruna after having tried in vain other remedies for catarrh, and I can say without reservation that I never felt a symptom of relief until I had given Peruna the simple trial that its advocates advise. I do not believe it has a superior, either as a remedy for catarrh or as a tonic for the depressed and exhausted condition which is one of the effects of the disease."—Benjamin F. Hawkes.

ISAAC BROCK, a citizen of McLennan County, Texas, has lived for 114 years. In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says:

"Peruna exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine.

"When epidemics of la grippe first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this disease.

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for la grippe, and found it to be just the thing."—Isaac Brock.

Pe-ru-na Used in the Family for Years.

Mrs. E. West, 137 Main street, Menasha, Wis., writes: "We have used Peruna in our family for a number of years and when I say that it is a fine medicine for catarrh and colds, I know what I am talking about. I have taken it every spring and fall for four years and I find that it keeps me robust, strong, with splendid appetite, and free from any illness. A few years ago it cured me of catarrh of the stomach, which the doctors had pronounced incurable. I am very much pleased with Peruna. I am 87 years old."—Mrs. E. West.

Pe-ru-na is a Catarrhal Tonic Especially Adapted to the Declining Powers of Old Age.

In old age the mucous membranes become thickened and partly lose their function.

This leads to partial loss of hearing, smell and taste, as well as digestive disturbances.

Peruna corrects all this by its specific operation on all the mucous membranes of the body.

One bottle will convince anyone. Once used and Peruna becomes a life-long stand-by with old and young.

Mrs. F. E. Little, Tolona, Ill., writes: "I can recommend Peruna as a good medicine for chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowels. I have been troubled severely with it for over a year, and also a cough. Now my cough is all gone, and all the distressing symptoms of catarrh of the stomach and bowels have disappeared. I will recommend it to all as a rare remedy. I am so well I am contemplating a trip to Yellowstone Park this coming season. How is that for one 71 years old?"

A TRAVELER AT SEVENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

In a later letter she says: "I am only too thankful to you for your kind advice and for the good health that I am enjoying wholly from the use of your Peruna. Have been out to the Yellowstone National Park and many other places of the West, and shall always thank you for your generosity."—Mrs. F. E. Little.

Strong and Vigorous at the Age of Eighty-eight.

Rev. J. N. Parker, Utica, N. Y., writes: "In June, 1901, I lost my sense of hearing entirely. My hearing had been somewhat impaired for several years, but not so much affected but that I could hold converse with my friends; but in June, 1901, my sense of hearing left me so that I could hear no sound whatever. I was also troubled with severe rheumatic pains in my limbs. I commenced taking Peruna and now my hearing is restored as good as it was prior to June, 1901. My rheumatic pains are all gone. I cannot speak too highly of Peruna, and now when eighty-eight years old can say it has invigorated my whole system."—Rev. J. N. Parker.

Mr. W. B. Schnader, of Terre Hill, Pa., writes:

"I got sick every winter and had a spell of cold in February, 1899; I could not do anything for almost two months. In December, 1899, I saw one of your books about your remedies. Then I wrote to Dr. Hartman for advice, and he wrote that I should commence the use of Peruna, and how to take care of myself.

"I did not lose one day last winter that I could not tend to my stock. I am sixty-three years old, and I cannot thank you too much for what you have done for me."

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

ALABASTINE

the Durable Wall Coating, Won't Rub Off;

WHY?

Because it **cements** to, and **is not stuck** on the wall with **decaying**, animal glue, as are the various so-called "wall finishes," which are kalsomines **sold** under fanciful names.

You can apply Alabastine.

ALABASTINE

The Only Sanitary and Permanent Wall Coating

ALABASTINE is not a disease-breeding, hot water glue wall finish, furnishing a lodgment and harbor-ground for disease germs; it is a natural, rock-base composition, in white and many exquisitely beautiful tints; in powder form, ready for use by simply mixing with **cold water.** Anyone can brush it on.

ALABASTINE cements to walls, distroys disease germs and vermin, and never rubs off or scales. Other wall coatings, under **fanciful names,** and usually mixed with **hot water,** are unhealthful kalsomines, stuck on the wall with **glue, which soon rots,** nourishes germs of deadly disease, rubs and scales, spoiling walls, clothing and furniture. When it is necessary to refinish, the old coats must be washed off—an expensive, nasty, disagreeable job, making the rooms damp and unfit to live in.

When walls are once coated with Alabastine, succeeding coats may be applied, year after year, without washing the walls, thus saving great expense and annoyance.

Hot and Cold Water Kalsomines Have No Merit

Some dealers try to sell them, buying them cheap, and trying to sell on Alabastine's demand until such time as their customers learn of the imposition.

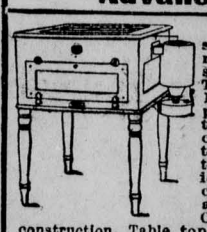
THEY ARE WORTHLESS PREPARATIONS

If you cannot buy Alabastine of your hardware, paint or drug dealer, refuse all imitations, and write us. We will tell you where you can get Alabastine without delay, or sell it to you direct. **$500.00 GIVEN AWAY.** Write for particulars.

Leaflet of dainty tints, hints on decorating, and our artists' up-to-date ideas on beautifying the home, Free. Buy Alabastine only in packages, properly labeled.

Alabastine Company GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. and 105 Water St., New York City.

Cornell Incubator Advancement.



The Cornell patented system of temperature regulation, and perfected system of ventilation. The Cornell ventilates in Nature's way. Gets the proper moisture lines at the right time—in any locality—under all conditions—at any season of the year. Result: Healthiest and most vigorous chicks ever obtained by artificial incubation. Compound door, Cabinet construction, Table top. Gold Medal; Highest award at Buffalo Pan American Exposition.

PEEP-O'-DAY BROODERS are the brooders that are used exclusively by the largest and most successful poultrymen. On the market ten years. Thousands of testimonials. Our very large, finely illustrated catalog contains valuable information. Mailed free. All Poultry and Pet Stock Supplies.

Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co.
Box 85 Ithaca, N. Y.

Independence, Mo., Sept. 28, 1903.
Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., Ithaca, New York.
Gentlemen: I must confess that the Incubator I bought of you is a wonder. It does its work well and economically, ventilation seems to be perfect, and it is so easy to operate.
Very truly yours. Wm. THOMPSON, R. F. D. No. 7.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas shoes have by their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoes in the world.

They are just as good as those that cost you $4 to $5—the only difference is the price.

Sold Everywhere.

Look for name and price on bottom.

Douglas uses Corona Coltskin, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. *Fast Color Eyelets used.* Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Write for Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

CAPSICUM VASELINE
(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)

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EPWORTH LEAGUE.

March 6: "Christ Stilling the Storms of Life."—Ps. cvii, 23-31.

"They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters—these see the works of Jehovah and His wonders in the deep."

There is unceasing fascination in the ocean from whatever point of view it may be seen. Whoever has stood on the bluff at Highland light, near the end of Cape Cod, and looked on the beach far below, with the long ocean swell breaking gently upon the sands in pleasant weather, and has listened to the lightkeepers as they have told of the great storms, when the surges beat at the base of the cliffs with shock which shakes the massive lighthouse till the lights in the lantern tremble and the spray dashes far over the top—whoever has seen the steamers and white winged ships swing past this point as they come and go from all parts of the world does not feel the sublimity of this passage from this wondrous song of adoration. How impressively the littleness of man and the majesty of God come to one as he gazes afar over the waste of waters! How felicitously this sentiment is expressed by the psalmist in this selection!

It is God who commandeth and raiseth the stormy winds, and they fulfill His word. Whatever our science may teach us as to laws and modes of nature, our religion goes beyond all this, and deeper than all philosophy also, and teaches us of the cause and also inspires the spirit of adoration and trust. This is more than the emotion of awe at sight of immensity and boundless power or any natural phenomenon. It is the worshipful reverence of a devout soul trusting the Fatherly protection of Him who holds all powers of natural and spirit worlds in His grasp and uses them to accomplish His own desired purposes.

"They cry unto Jehovah in their trouble!" Many never would think of Him if they did not get into trouble from which they find no one else able to deliver. Their cry to Jehovah is the outcome of desperation and despair. Though they have neglected Him and refused obedience and only seek Him in distress, He does not refuse their prayer. "He bringeth them out of their distresses." "He bringeth them to their desired haven." He makes the storm a calm, and the waves are still, and they are glad because of the quietness.

How true all this is of experiences in every department of life! Not only on the coast and great lakes and mighty rivers can this psalm be read as an expression of experience, but whoever knows heart trouble and anxiety, whoever becomes conscious of the powers of sin and worldliness beating against him with almost resistless force, knows the deep relief of the calm which follows the true appeal to Christ. That night on Galilee when he spoke peace to the waters and saved the frightened fishermen is the prose comment of the New Testament on this poetical burst of praise from the Old Covenant.

We need to look into our own lives and recognize how often the Lord has delivered us from the peril of great waters. We will praise Him not only for deliverance and calm, but also for the tempest if the stormy wind has aroused us from our forgetfulness to a recognition of our dependence on God.

"Oh, that men would praise Jehovah for his loving kindness!"

If on a quiet sea
Toward heaven we calmly sail,
With grateful hearts, O God, to Thee,
We'll own the favoring gale.

But should the surges rise
And rest delay to come,
Blest be the tempest, kind the storm,
Which drives us nearer home.

Soon shall our doubts and fears
All yield to Thy control;
Thy tender mercies shall illume
The midnight of the soul.

Teach us, in every state,
To make Thy will our own,
And when the joys of sense depart
To live by faith alone.

—A. M. Toplady.

The Sunshine of Praise.

If you see anything that is worthy of praise, speak of it. Even if you cannot do a worthy deed yourself, commend one who does. Praise is a power for good; both God and man prize it. No prayer is complete without praise. The best worker for his fellows who fails to give praise fails of doing as well as he can. Mrs. Stowe states the truth effectively when she says: "Praise is sunshine. It warms, it inspires, it promotes growth. Blame and rebuke are rain and hail. They beat down and bedraggle even though they may at times be necessary." Do we do our part in giving praise?—Sunday School Times.

Our Food From God.

Behind the snowy loaf is the mill wheel; behind the mill is the wheat field; on the wheat field rests the sunlight; above the sun is God.—Lowell.

Faith In Man.

Look full into thy spirit's self,
The world of mystery scan!
What if thy way to faith in God
Should lie through faith in man!

—Bright.

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J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning March 6.

Topic.—How Christ stills the storms of life.—Ps. cvii, 23-31.

Life has often been likened to a sea, and in this portion of the One Hundred and Seventh Psalm God's providence to those upon the sea in the midst of a storm is described, and it may speak to us of God's power in Christ to still the storms of our lives. God's chosen people were not especially a seafaring people. For the most part they dreaded the sea, and yet they had an important seaport at Joppa, and some of them engaged in maritime pursuits. They went down to the sea (the Mediterranean) and did business in great waters—great in contrast with the inland seas of Palestine. "These saw the works of the Lord and His wonders in the deep." They saw sudden and great storms, common on the Mediterranean as on the sea of Galilee, and God's deliverance of His people even as Christ stilled the waves of the Galilee by saying, "Peace, be still."

The storms of the mighty deep are symbolical of the storms on the sea of life. The wind is contrary, the waves mount up to heaven, our souls melt away in trouble, we reel to and fro and are at our wits' end. Human ingenuity seems to be at an end, and we indeed know not what to do. Nor are these exceptional cases. Every life has its storms as well as its calms, its sorrows as well as its joys, its afflictions as well as its satisfactions. "Into every life some rain must fall and some days be dark and dreary." And yet we need never despair. Our "extremity becomes God's opportunity." We can call upon the Lord in our trouble, and He will bring us out of our distresses. "He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still," and we can be glad because they are quiet and be brought by Him to our desired haven, and the goodness of God thus manifested toward us should lead us to praise Him.

God stills the storms of human life by His Son Jesus Christ. Christ spoke to the waves of the sea, and they were stilled, and so He can speak peace to the human heart and cause it to be still. To us, as to the disciples of old, He says, "Let not your heart be troubled," "I will not leave you comfortless," "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you," and if we will trust Him we will have peace of mind and stillness of soul instead of mental restlessness and spiritual disquiet.

Christ is also our guide, our pilot over the sea of life. He not only stills the storm, but "He bringeth us unto our desired haven." Some of us may think that we can guide our own lives, but we are much mistaken. We need Him every hour of life, and He never fails. By His holy spirit, by His word, which is "a lamp to our feet," by His providence and by His church and its sacraments and other means of grace He brings us at last to heaven, our desired haven. Let us therefore accept Him as our pilot and ever pray:

Jesus, Saviour, pilot me
Over life's tempestuous sea.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. lxv, 1-7; lxxxix, 1-9; xciii, 1-5; cxiv, 1-8; Prov. viii, 29, 30; Isa. xxvi, 1-5; Mark iv, 35-41; John xiv, 1-3, 27; Acts xxvii, 14-25, 41-44; Rev. xxi, 1.

A Midocean Request.

On his journey to Australia, in the interest of Christian Endeavor, Dr. Clark sent this mid-Pacific request:

"Will you not (as many as are like minded) join with me for the next three months, or whenever you keep the Quiet Hour, in this form of united prayer?

"Our Father in heaven, bless us who unite in this prayer to Thee and our Christian Endeavor brothers and sisters in every land.

"Enlarge our fellowship; increase our faithfulness; make us more useful in Thy church. Move our hearts not only to pray, but to give as Thou hast prospered us, for this and every good cause. Bring young people who know Thee not to Thyself. Bless, we pray Thee, the Juniors that the boys and girls may be Thine.

"For the Christian Endeavor brotherhood in all denominations and in all the world we thank Thee. Make us worthy of large blessings and able to receive them. For the sake of Jesus Christ, our only Lord and Saviour. Amen.

"Perhaps you will cut this out or copy it; it is not long. There is a fellowship in words even, and the fact that we are using the same petitions, framed in the same words, at the same time, will make us realize our kinship.

"Aside from this, in our Quiet Hour we shall have time for many and varied petitions, for this will hardly occupy sixty seconds, but it will be a golden chain to bind to the throne of God the hearts of all who use it."

He's My Brother.

A gentleman once met a little girl carrying in her arms a sturdy little baby brother and inquired if the burden was not somewhat heavy. "Why, he's my brother; he's not heavy," was the simple but beautiful reply. How love lightens burdens, and how much easier all life is when lived in the spirit of love.

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